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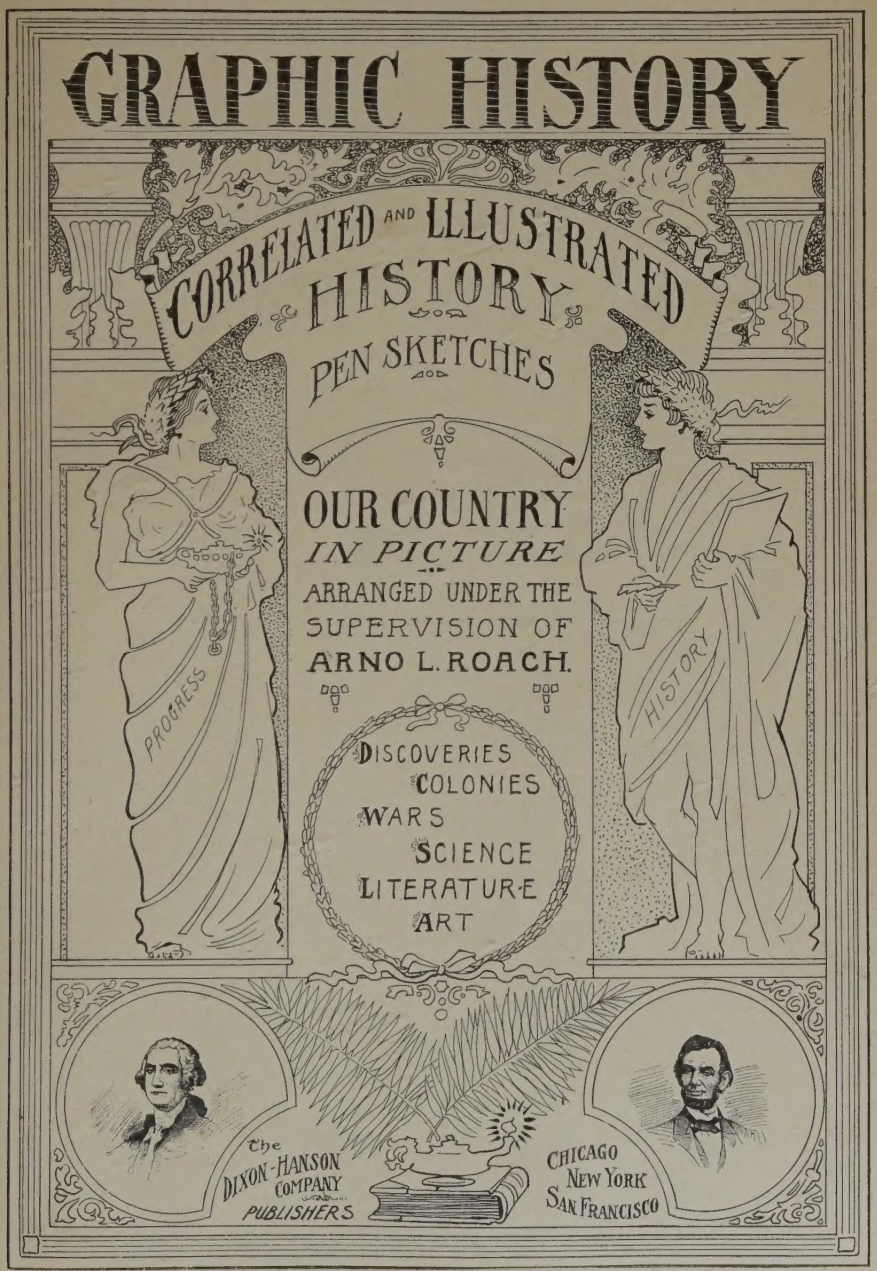
"Things that address the ear are lost and die in one short hour,
But that which strikes the eye lives long upon the mind."



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Foreword

This work is not designed to supplant the regular texts on history, but to supplement all of them and to present historical facts in the best possible way.

It correlates the important events of our country's history in such a way as to fix them definitely in the mind.

It associates ideas, so that in remembering one we recall others.

It classifies and organizes historical facts, bringing out the logical relations, so that the information becomes significant and harmonious.

It illustrates epochs and events, forming a fixed mental picture, and makes the eye assist the memory.

This association of ideas is memory's strongest support; this illustrative teaching is in keeping with the spirit of the times; this correlative work is in accord with modern methods.

History studied in this manner becomes an inspiration to the pupils, and in contrast to the text-taught pupils they will readily remember the interesting facts of our nation's history and can locate definitely all important events of our country's progress.

The hundreds of questions suggested by the illustrations will keep the pupils busy and the answers will form a basis for a thorough understanding of the subject.

The pen sketch is not supposed to contain the information to answer the questions so much as to suggest the questions and supply an easy means for memorizing the answer.

CONTENTS

Preview

Discoveries and Explorations

Mound Builders
Norsemen
American Indians
Columbus
Spanish Explorations
French Explorations
English Explorations
Dutch Explorations
Review of Explorations
Questions and Exercises

Thirteen Colonies

Virginia
Massachusetts
New York
New Hampshire
Maryland
Connecticut
Rhode Island
Delaware
North Carolina
New Jersey
South Carolina
Pennsylvania
Georgia
Colonial Customs
Colonial Government
Summary and Review
Tabulated Review
Questions and Outlines

Intercolonial Wars

King William's
Queen Anne's
King George's
French and Indian
Review and Exercises

Revolution

Causes
First Year—1775
Second Year—1776
Third Year—1777
Fourth Year—1778
Fifth Year—1779
Sixth Year—1780
Seventh Year—1781
Leading Events
Results
Exercises

The Administrations

George Washington
  Crayon Portrait
John Adams
Thomas Jefferson
James Madison
  War of 1812
    First Year—1812
    Second Year—1813
    Third Year—1814
    Fourth Year—1815
  Pioneer Days
James Monroe
John Quincy Adams
Andrew Jackson
Martin Van Buren
William Henry Harrison
John Tyler
James K. Polk
  Mexican War
  The Mexican War
  The Three Campaigns
Zachary Taylor
Millard Fillmore
Franklin Pierce
James Buchanan
Abraham Lincoln
  Civil War
    First Year—1861
    Second Year—1862
    Third Year—1863
    Fourth Year—1864
    Fifth Year—1865
  Geography Approximate
  The Three Decisive Battles
  Tree Review
  Confederate States
  Review Map
  Results
  Robert E. Lee
  Ulysses S. Grant
Andrew Johnson
Ulysses S. Grant
Rutherford Hayes
James Garfield
Chester A. Arthur
Grover Cleveland
Benjamin Harrison
Grover Cleveland
Wm. McKinley
  War with Spain
  Philippine Insurrection
Theodore Roosevelt

Miscellaneous

Acquisition of Territory
Political Parties
Modes of Travel
Habitations
Problems
Trusts, Combines, Rebates
Historical Exercises
The Frozen North
Inventions
Panama Canal
Steps of Progress
Development of American Flag
United States Review
The Outlook
American Literature
Eminent Americans
Fighting Bob
Slavery in the United States
Aerial Navigation
Ten Large Cities
Industrial Map
Lowly Beginnings of Great Men

The Three Great Eras

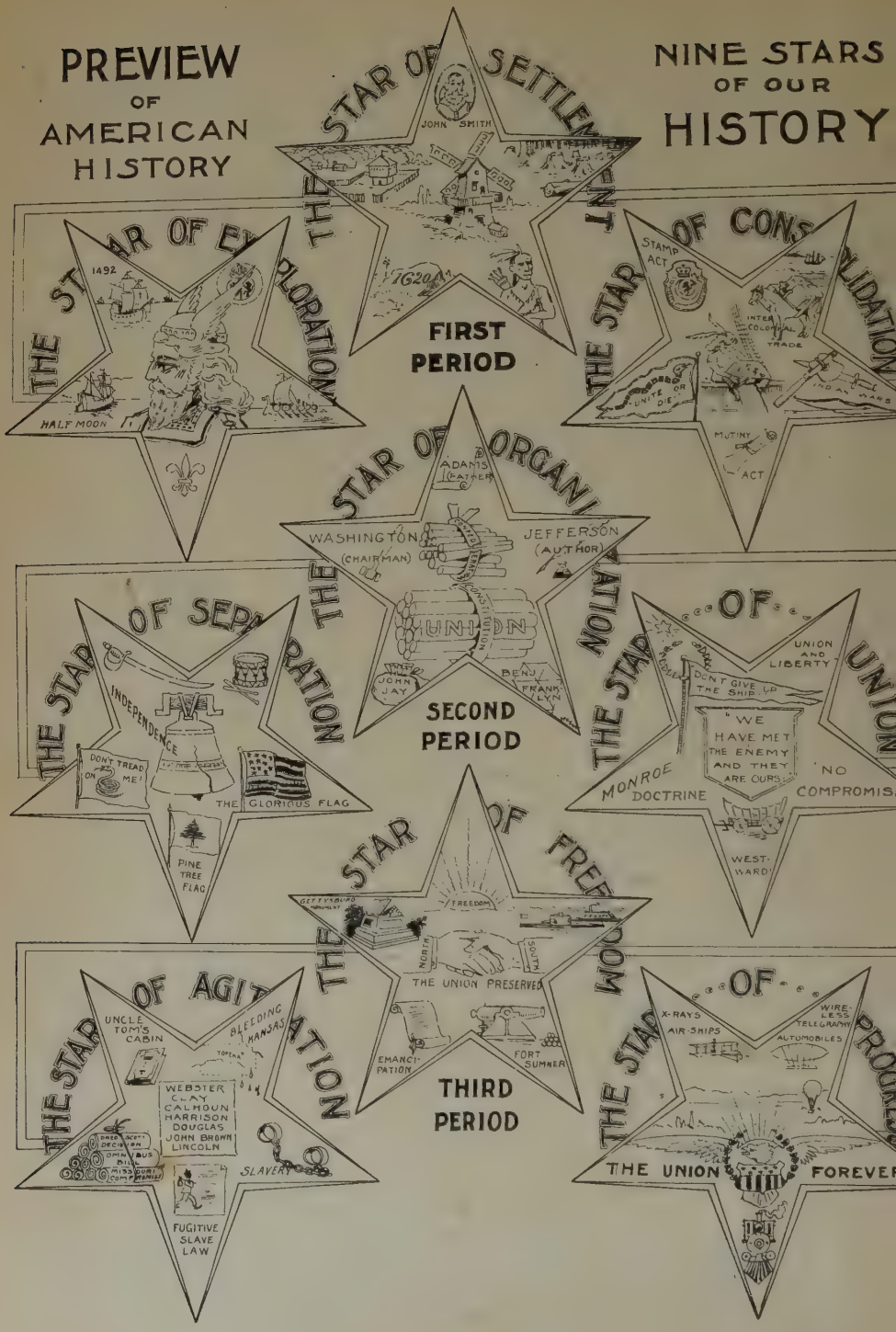
First Era Second Era Third Era

Additional Exercises
Questions

Ancient History, Vol. 1
Ancient History, Vol II
M. and M. History, Vol. I
M. and M. History, Vol. II

PREVIEW OF AMERICAN HISTORY

NINE STARS OF OUR HISTORY



EARLY DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS

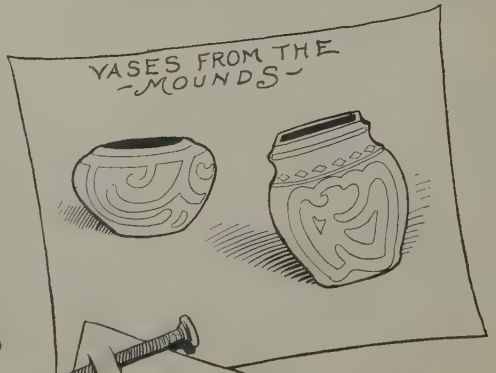
IT IS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YEARS SINCE THE CIVILIZED WORLD FIRST KNEW OF AMERICA.

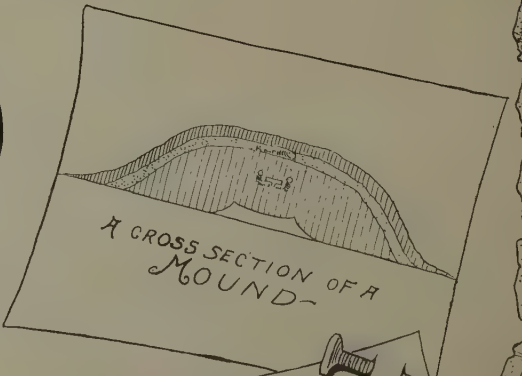
THE PREHISTORIC RACE INHABITING THIS COUNTRY IS DESIGNATED THE "MOUND BUILDERS" AND OUR INTERROGATION POINT IS AN IMPRESSIVE LESSON THAT THE HISTORY OF THIS PEOPLE IS SIMPLY A QUESTION WITH US.

FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS AFTERWARDS THE ONLY PEOPLE IN AMERICA WERE THE INDIANS AND WE HAVE SUGGESTED MORE IN THE TWO PAGES THAN YOU WILL BE ABLE TO DEVELOP FROM ALL YOUR TEXTS ON THE SUBJECT.

IN THIS EFFECTIVE WAY WE HAVE TREATED THE NORSEMEN, COLUMBUS, AND THE SEVERAL NATIONS PROMINENT IN THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY.

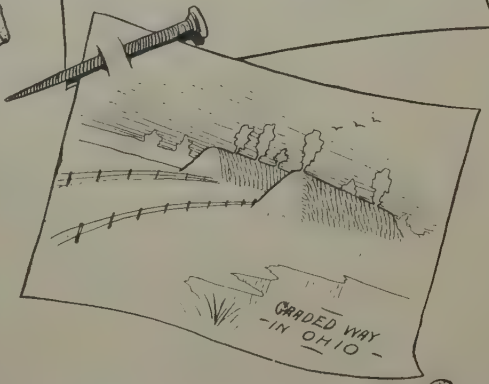
THE MOUND BUILDERS

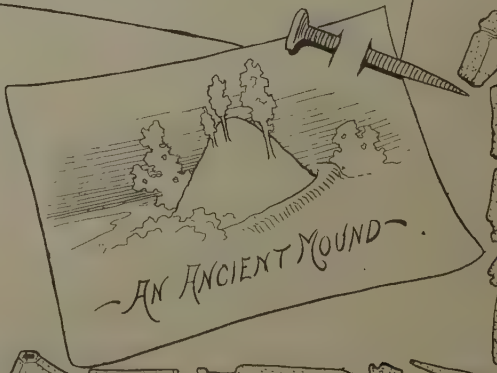




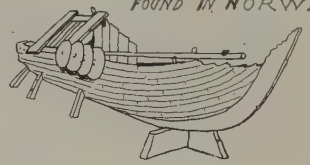
A QUESTIONS THE FEW ABOUT MOUND-BUILDERS

MOUND BUILDERS
-ORIGIN
TIME
MODE OF LIFE
HABITATIONS
MIGRATIONS
CIVILIZATION
EARTH WORKS
WHERE FOUND
NUMBER
SIZE
SHAPE
CONTENTS
PURPOSES





THE NORSEMEN IN AMERICA

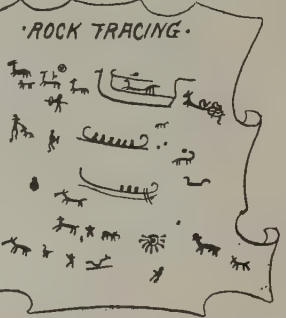


REMAINS OF A VIKING SHIP FOUND IN NORWAY.

A NORTHMAN

VINLAND

492 YEARS BEFORE -COLUMBUS-

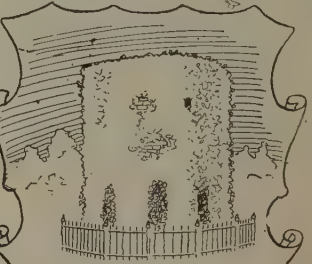


ROCK TRACING

OUTLINE

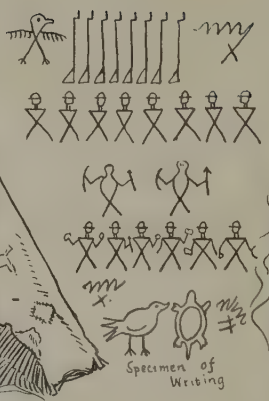
TIME } BJORN HERJULFSON - 986
PERSON } LEIF ERICSON - 1001

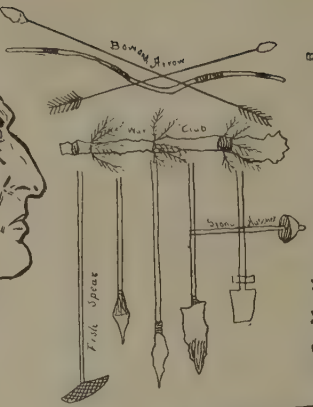
CAUSES - CLIMATE & PRODUCTIONS INVITING
PLACES - LABRADOR & COAST OF U.S.
EVIDENCES - ANNALS OF ICELAND & TRADITION
RESULTS - NAMED VINLAND - NOTHING PERMANENT

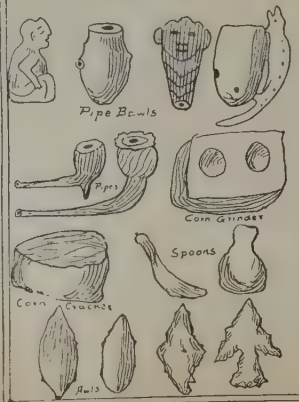


THE "OLD STONE MILL"

AMERICAN INDIANS
INDIAN POTTERY
INDIAN MANNER OF BROILING IN 1585
TOTEM OF THE FIVE NATIONS
TOTEM OF THE HURONS
TOTEM OF THE ILLINOIS
TOTEM OF THE SIOUX
MAKING CANOES
BARK WIGWAM
-HABITATIONS-
MANNER OF CARRYING YOUNG
MAKING FIRE
TREE BURIAL
SIOUX TOMBSTONE
ALASKAN GRAVE
BURIAL
INDIAN WOMAN WEAVING A BELT
AN INDIAN MASK
A LONG HOUSE OF THE IROQUOIS







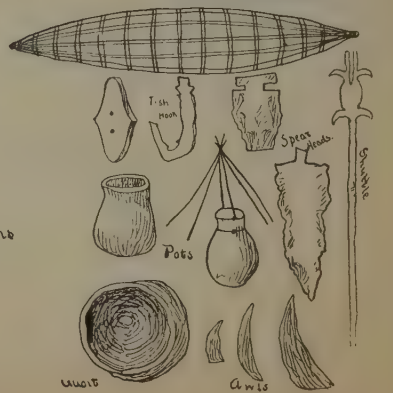
ABORIGINES OF AMERICA

Origin
Number
Chronology
Ethnology
Civilization
Progress
Education
Characteristics
Appearance
Age
Size
Perpetual Warfare

Habits
Inventions
Money
Domestic Life
Cultivation of Soil
Occupation
Mode of Travel
Language
Records
Archaeology
Religion
Disposition

Endurance
Hieroglyphics
Government
Tribal Relations
Family Relations
Clans
Dwellings
Divisions
Savage
Barbarous
Half Civilized

—Roach—



COLUMBUS.

·BIOGRAPHY·

BIRTH- HE WAS BORN IN GENOA ITALY-1435

PARENTAGE- HIS PARENTS WERE POOR, YET HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS.

EDUCATION- FOR A SHORT TIME HE ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY AT LAVIA, PAYING ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO STUDIES RELATED TO THE SEA.

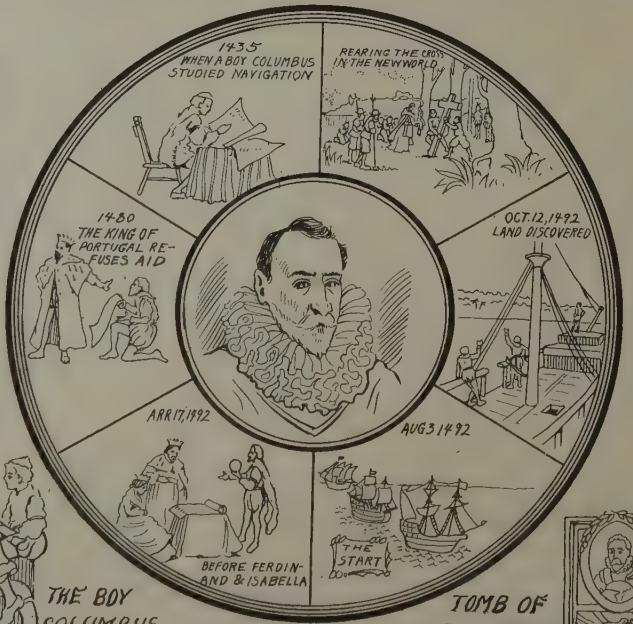
MARRIAGE- HE MARRIED A DAUGHTER OF A RENOWNED NAVIGATOR-GOV OF ONE OF THE MADEIRA ISLANDS.

VOYAGES- GOING TO SEA AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN, HE SAILED MUCH ON THE MED. SEA. THERE IS A CLAIM THAT HE VISITED ICELAND. HE MADE FOUR VOYAGES TO AMERICA.

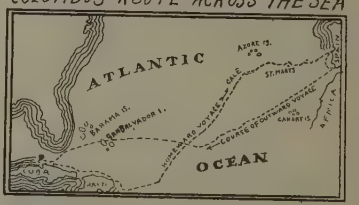
CHARACTER- RESOLUTE, ENERGETIC, PERSEVERING, YET SENSITIVE. HE WAS DEVOUTLY PIOUS

DEATH- HE DIED IN 1506 IN SPAIN

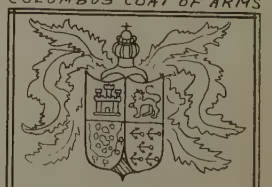
BURIAL- HE WAS FIRST BURIED AT YALLADOLID, SPAIN, THEN HIS REMAINS WERE REMOVED TO SEVILLE, THEN TO HAYTI & NEXT TO HAVANA, CUBA. FROM THERE THEY WERE TAKEN BACK TO SPAIN-


1435 WHEN A BOY COLUMBUS STUDIED NAVIGATION
REARING THE CROSS IN THE NEW WORLD
OCT. 12, 1492 LAND DISCOVERED
AUG 3 1492
THE START
ARR'T 1492
BEFORE FERDINAND & ISABELLA
1480 THE KING OF PORTUGAL REFUSES AID

COLUMBUS' ROUTE ACROSS THE SEA



COLUMBUS' COAT OF ARMS



THE BANNER OF THE EXPEDITION

THE BOY COLUMBUS

TOMB OF COLUMBUS

Columbus

"He (the Most High) gave to thee (Columbus) the keys of those gates of the Ocean . . . which were fast closed with such mighty chains."—*Dream of Columbus, narrated in his letter to the King and Queen of Spain*, 1503.

Where was Columbus born? When?

What do you know of his parentage?

To what studies did he give special attention?

To what kings did Columbus offer his plans?

What king deceived him? Why?

On what day of the month did Columbus sail?

In what month was land first seen?

How long does it take to cross the Atlantic now?

What kind of vessels had Columbus?

Upon what island did he land?

What were the natives like?

How many subsequent voyages did he make to America?

When did he die and where was he buried?

Written Exercise

Write a short sketch of the life of Columbus and make prominent the following points:

Early life.
What led him to think that the earth was round?
His reason for desiring to discover new land.
Visit to the king of Portugal.
His treatment at the Spanish court.
The number and sizes of the ships in which he sailed.
Incidents of the voyage.
Appearance of the people and country he found.
His treatment by Ferdinand
Closing years of his life.
Your opinion of his character and ability.

Illustrate your essay with a sketch of the boy Columbus, a picture of one of the ships in which he sailed, the banner of the expedition and a map showing his route across the sea.

Spanish Explorations

What must each nation do to make good its claim to new territory?

What cause drew the Spaniards southward?

What difference would it probably have made had they gone northward?

What was the main motive of the Spaniards? Prove.

What was the extent and limit of their conquests?

Draw a line across the map of North America through the most northerly point reached by Spain.

Compare the Spanish and English colonies:

(a) In treatment of the Indians.

(b) In general results.

Why did Balboa wade into the ocean?

Which discoverer drove hogs before him while traveling?

Exercise

Review your study by affixing important events to the following dates:

1492	1513	1519	1528
1493	1517	1520	1540
1498	1518	1521	1542
1512			

Historical Imagination

Pupils should be encouraged to develop their power of imagination by creating mental pictures of past events. These pictures when not too complex may be reproduced on the blackboard or in written work. In thinking of De Leon's discovery one can picture the land of flowers and understand why Florida was so named. A fountain is easily illustrated and will serve to show the pupils how an absurd belief may affect the course of history.

In a mental picture of the burial of De Soto we must have a river, a boat, some Spaniards, the sorrowful appearance of the people, the moon in the sky. A priest and cross are appropriate. In this manner the child is impressed with "the first requiems that were ever heard on the waters of the Mississippi."

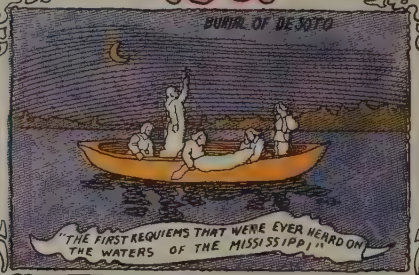
Such exercises will help the student to determine the value of historical pictures and how they originate.

Reference.—The topical outline, page 450, Vol. III, U. S., presents not only the chronological list, but also a subdivision into groups according to nationality.

SPANISH EXPLORATIONS

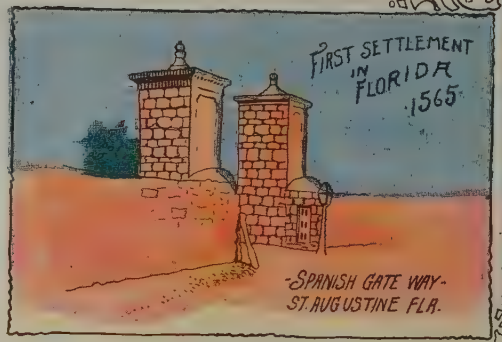
DISCOVERIES

- NEW WORLD
- FLORIDA
- PACIFIC OCEAN
- MEXICO
- MISSISSIPPI RIVER
- NEW MEXICO
- PACIFIC COAST
- CIRCUMNAVIGATED THE EARTH

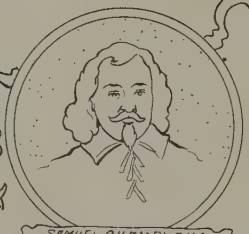


EXPLORERS

- COLUMBUS
- PONCE DE LEON
- BALBOA
- CORTEZ
- DE SOTO
- CORONADO
- MAGELLAN



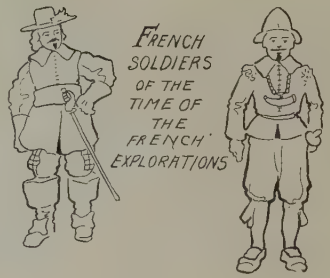
FRENCH EXPLORATIONS



SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN

LA SALLE AT THE MOUTH OF THE -MISSISSIPPI-

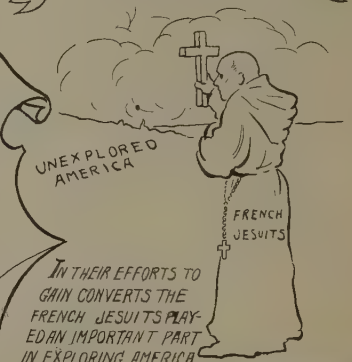
LA SALLE



FRENCH SOLDIERS OF THE TIME OF THE FRENCH EXPLORATIONS

EXPLORATIONS

TIME	PERSON	PLACE
1506	DENYS	GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
1524	VERRAZANO	WILMINGTON TO NOVA SCOTIA
1534-35	CARTIER	ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
1608-9	CHAMPLAIN	SETTLED QUEBEC
1673	MARQUETTE & JOLIET	CENTRAL MISS. RIVER
1680	HENNEPIN	UPPER MISS. RIVER
1682	LASALLE	TO MOUTH OF MISS. R.



UNEXPLORED AMERICA

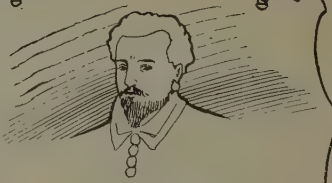
FRENCH JESUITS

IN THEIR EFFORTS TO GAIN CONVERTS THE FRENCH JESUITS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN EXPLORING AMERICA.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH ARMADA - THE EVENT THAT MARKED THE INCREASE OF ENGLAND'S SEA POWER

SOME IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES MADE BY ENGLISH EXPLORERS



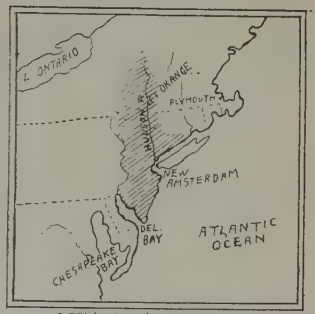
SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND HIS AUTOGRAPH—

ENGLISH EXPLORERS BARTERING WITH INDIANS FOR LAND

English Explorers

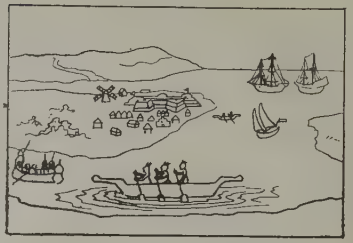
TIME	PERSON	PLACE
1497	JOHN CABOT	CAPE BRETON
1498	SEBASTIAN CABOT	LABRADOR TO CAROLINA
1576-78	FROBISHER	LABRADOR
1579	DRAKE	OREGON
1583	AMIDAS & BARLOW	ALBEMARLE COUNTRY
1584	GILBERT	NEWFOUNDLAND
1585	DAVIS	DAVIS STRAIT
1584-85	RALEIGH	CAROLINA
1602	GOSNOLD	MASSACHUSETTS.

DUTCH EXPLORATIONS



-DUTCH EXPLORATIONS

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY DUTCH

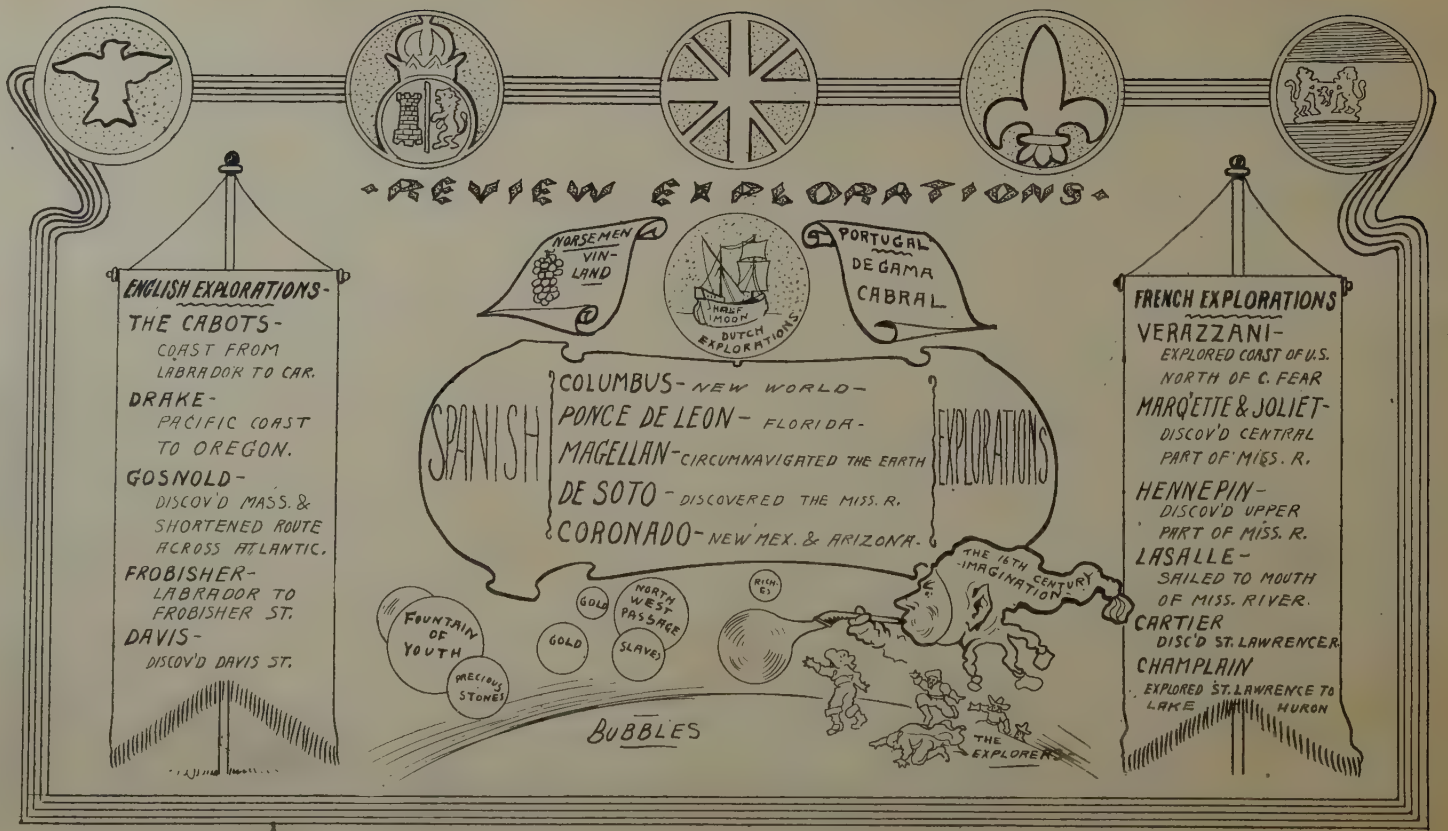


·FIRST PICTURE OF NEW AMSTERDAM·

~OUTLINE~

DATE OF EXPLORATION -1609-
VESSEL - HALF-MOON
COMPANY- DUTCH EAST INDIA
DISCOVERY- HUDSON RIVER & VICINITY
OBJECT - HOPE TO FIND EAST INDIES
RESULT- DUTCH LAID CLAIM TO TERRITORY
TRADING POSTS- ESTABLISHED -1613-
FIRST REAL COLONY-1623-

AN EARLY DUTCH ·MAN-OF-WAR·


REVIEW EXPLORATIONS
ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS
THE CABOTS - COAST FROM LABRADOR TO CAR.
DRAKE - PACIFIC COAST TO OREGON.
GOSNOLD - DISCOV'D MASS. & SHORTENED ROUTE ACROSS ATLANTIC.
FROBISHER - LABRADOR TO FROBISHER ST.
DAVIS - DISCOV'D DAVIS ST.
NORSEMEN VIN-LAND
HALF MOON
DUTCH EXPLORATIONS
PORTUGAL
DE GAMA
CABRAL
SPANISH EXPLORATIONS
COLUMBUS - NEW WORLD -
PONCE DE LEON - FLORIDA -
MAGELLAN - CIRCUMNAVIGATED THE EARTH
DE SOTO - DISCOVERED THE MISS. R.
CORONADO - NEW MEX. & ARIZONA -
FRENCH EXPLORATIONS
VERAZZANI - EXPLORED COAST OF U.S. NORTH OF C. FEAR
MARQUETTE & JOLIET - DISCOV'D CENTRAL PART OF MIES. R.
HENNEPIN - DISCOV'D UPPER PART OF MISS. R.
LASALLE - SAILED TO MOUTH OF MISS. RIVER.
CARTIER DISC'D ST. LAWRENCER.
CHAMPLAIN EXPLORED ST. LAWRENCE TO LAKE HURON
THE 16TH CENTURY IMAGINATION
FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH
PRECIOUS STONES
GOLD
GOLD
NORTH WEST PASSAGE
SLAVES
RICHES
BUBBLES
THE EXPLORERS

Exploration

Review the expeditions of the explorers and note:

The dates of each expedition.

The territory explored.

The permanent results.

Trace these expeditions on the map of North America.

Locate the boundaries of New France.

The life of each explorer should be outlined by the pupil as fully as the teacher may deem wise; the form given in the pen sketch for Columbus is suggestive.

Topics for Written Exercise

De Soto's Explorations.
The Dutch Fur Trade.
La Salle's Journey Down the Mississippi River.
The Northwest Passage.
The Conquest of Mexico.
Unsuccessful Attempts at Colonization.

Conflicting Claims

Spain	What territory?
France	Based on what discovery?
England	How protected?
Holland	How settled?

NATION	DATE	TERRITORY	EXPLORER
English	1497–8	Labrador to Florida	Cabots
Spanish	1512	Florida	De Leon
"	1513	Pacific	Balboa
"	1519–21	Mexico	Cortez
Dutch	1609	Delaware River to Cape Cod	Hudson
French	1682	Territory drained by Mississippi River	La Salle

Exercises

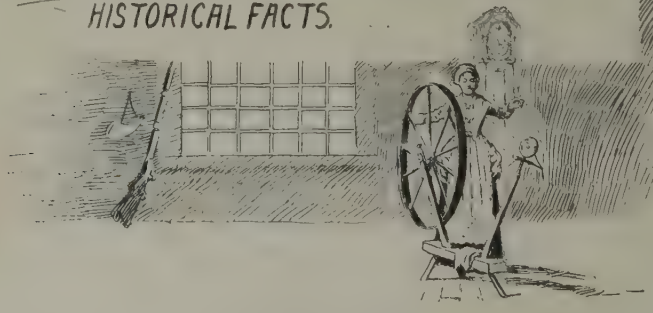
Outline maps should be used and the route of each explorer carefully traced. The claims of each nation should be represented in colors upon the map, giving name of explorer and date of exploration. As the pupils advance in the text let them mark on their maps the places discovered, the settlements, and other developments; the series of maps prepared will be valuable for study and reference.

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES FORMS A DISTINCT PERIOD IN OUR HISTORY AND A LITTLE CARE IN PORTRAYING AND CLASSIFYING THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF EACH WILL ASSOCIATE THE IDEAS IN SUCH A WAY AS TO FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF ONE'S EDUCATION.

A MERE CASUAL GLANCE AT THE SKETCH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE WILL IMPRESS ONE WITH THE FACT THAT THE COLONY WAS UNITED WITH MASSACHUSETTS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

IN LIKE MANNER WE ACQUIRE A PERMANENT AND CLASSIFIED KNOWLEDGE OF HUNDREDS OF OTHER IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACTS.



Virginia Colony

Why was Virginia so called?

By what company was Virginia first settled?

Who was the leading spirit in the early settlement of Virginia?

What proportion of the people died during the starving time?

Is the story of Pocahontas saving Captain Smith now accepted as true?

What noted man was a descendant of Pocahontas?

What did the Indians of Jamestown plant in order to grow ammunition?

How many negroes were sold at first at Jamestown?

Did the early settlers find gold in Jamestown? Are the ruins of Jamestown now visible?

What four important events occurred in 1619?

How many years between the two Indian massacres?

What governor said, "I thank God that there are no free schools and printing presses in America"?

What four important navigation acts are mentioned? Give three reasons why England enacted such laws. What three results are enumerated?

History and Literature

Advanced history classes should have their study of this subject supplemented with chapters from Seeley's **Expansion of England** and Smith's **Wealth of Nations.**

Interest the pupils by reading from Eggleston's **Pocahontas and Powhatan.** Show how England sent out wives to the colonies in 1620, by reading from Miss Johnston's **To Have and To Hold;** how "white apprentices" were sent under indentures to Virginia, as explained in Miss Rayner's **Free to Serve.** Read Cook's **Stories of the Old Dominion** and selections from Goodwin's **White Aprons,** describing Bacon's Rebellion.

Such exercises will acquaint pupils with our best literature and impress the student with the fact that historical information is the basis for much of our literary productions.

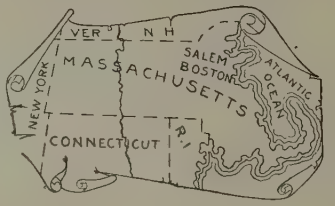
MASSACHUSETTS

PLYMOUTH ROCK

"What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas? the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine."

Outline.

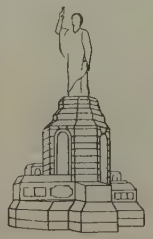
Time - Dec. 21, 1620.
Place - Plymouth.
Why so named?
People - Pilgrims
Leaders - Bradford - Carver.
Character - Industrious
Wanderings.
Number - 102.
No. of families - 19.
Suffering
Object - Religious freedom.
Ship - Mayflower
No. of houses - 20
Governors - Carver - Bradford.
First Thanksgiving.
Growth - Very slow
Independence



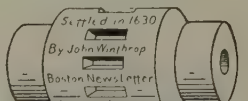
ELM TREE

SALEM WITCHCRAFT

Time - 1692
Place - Salem, Mass.
Causes
Believe possessed of the Devil.
Sell themselves to do his bidding.
Events
Prisons filled.
Fifty-five tortured into confession.
Twenty put to death
Results
Showed the superstition of the times.
Decreased the spirit of intolerance.



PILGRIM MONUMENT



HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

MAY-FLOWER

PINE TREE SHILLING

FANEUIL HALL
"CRADLE OF LIBERTY"

Roach

Massachusetts Colony

Why was the "Cradle of Liberty" so styled?

What city is known as the "Hub of the Universe"?

Why was Boston styled "The Athens of America"?

For what was the Boston Elm noted?

What was the sobriquet of Faneuil Hall?

Name two causes of Salem witchcraft persecution. Three events. Two results.

What was some of the early money in Massachusetts?

What was the nature of the Government established by the Pilgrim Fathers?

In what ship did they come to America? What was the number of emigrants?

How many houses were erected by them?

What now marks the place where the Pilgrims landed?

Why were the persons who came over in the Mayflower styled Pilgrims?

Who were among the leaders of the Pilgrims? Who the first governors? What do you know of their growth? Their sufferings? Their independence?

What inscription is upon the original Plymouth Rock?

Who is the author of the poem written in honor of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers?

Exercises

Read all the books at your command on the Salem witchcraft, then tell the story in a lively manner.

What learned man wrote a book on witchcraft?

Boston

Write an account of Boston, giving—

The meaning of the name.
Early history.
Public buildings.
Its part in the events which led to American independence.
Historical topics associated with it.

Suggestion.—Illustrate your essay with a hub, naming important facts on each radiating spoke, Boston Elm, Cradle of Liberty, Bunker Hill Monument and other features of interest.

NEW YORK.

THE "HALF MOON" ANCHORED IN NEW YORK BAY IN 1609.

-KINGS COLLEGE (COLUMBIA) FOUNDED 1754-

-OUTLINE-

SETTLEMENT - 1613
AUTHORITY - DUTCH W. I. CO.
COLONISTS - WALLOONS
GOVERNMENT - PATROON
GROWTH - SLOW BUT STEADY
OCCUPATION - FARMING COMMERCE
PRODUCTS - THE CEREALS
CITIZENSHIP - PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS
EVENTS

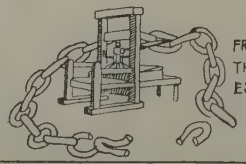
OLD NEW YORK HOUSE - BUILT 1668-

OLD DUTCH WINDMILL

-CLAIMANTS-

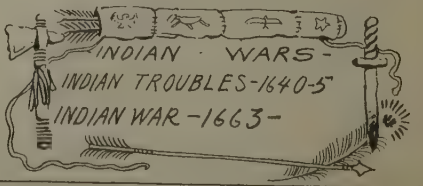
DUTCH-
BASIS
GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION
RELIGION

ENGLISH
BASIS
CONQUESTS
CHANGES

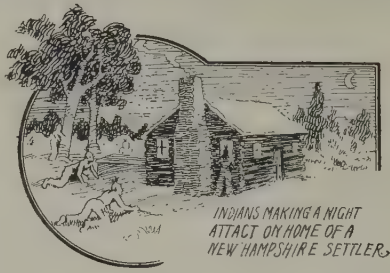


FREEDOM OF THE PRESS EST. 1734.

SIR WM. KIDD - PIRATE -1697-9-



NEW HAMPSHIRE



INDIANS MAKING A NIGHT ATTACT ON HOME OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE SETTLER.

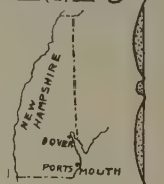
PARTMOUTH COLLEGE FOUNDED 1769-

OUTLINE

SETTLEMENT
GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION
RELIGION
CITIZENSHIP
POPULATION
OCCUPATION
HOB

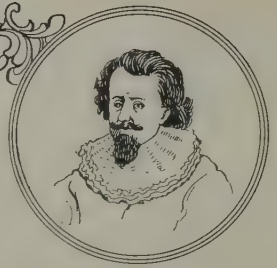
THE COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE WAS TWICE ANNEXED TO MASS. FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE INDIANS

SETTLEMENTS



THE GRANITE STATE

MARYLAND



FIRST LORD BALTIMORE
GEORGE CALVERT

SECOND LORD BALTIMORE
CECILIUS CALVERT

CATHOLIC PRIEST
OF THE MARYLAND
-COLONY-

A MARYLAND
GENTLEMAN

OUTLINE

TIME - 1634
PLACE - ST. MARY'S
PERSONS
OBJECT - FOR PERSECUTED CATH.
GOVERNMENT - PROPRIETARY
GROWTH - VERY RAPID
EVENTS -

BALTIMORE IN 1752
ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CLAYBOURNE'S REBELLION -
"SCOURGE OF MARYLAND"

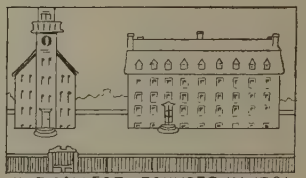
I - CAUSES -
II - EVENTS
III - RESULTS

BALTIMORE'S VINDICATED
CLAYBOURNE'S ESTATE
CONFISCATED -

THE LAND OF STEADY HABITS

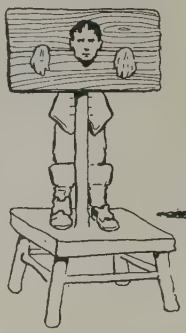
CONNECTICUT

GOV. JOHN WINTHROP.

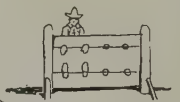


YALE COLLEGE - FOUNDED IN 1701
(FROM AN OLD PRINT)

THE PILLORY



FIRST MEETING HOUSE IN CONN. 1636

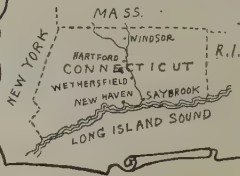


THE STOCKS

NEW HAVEN ADOPTS THE BIBLE AS A CONSTITUTION.

SLAVERY LEGALIZED 1650

- IMPORTANT EVENTS -



SETTLED IN 1635 AT SAYBROOK BY ENGLISH
-HARTFORD FOUNDED IN 1636-
THE PEQUOT WAR -1637-
THE FOUNDING OF NEW HAVEN-1638
THE KING GRANTS LIBERAL CHARTER-1660-
THE HIDING OF THE CHARTER -1687-
CONN. COL. ENJOY UNBROKEN PEACE-1702-54

THE PEQUOT -WAR-1637-

RHODE ISLAND

"LITTLE RHODY"

THE "OLD STONE MILL" NEWPORT

INDIAN STONE IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN RHODE ISLAND

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN RHODE-ISLAND

"I GIVE IT TO YOU TO ENJOY FOREVER-" CHIEF CANONICUS TO ROGER WILLIAMS

-OUTLINE-

SETTLEMENT-1636
GOVERNMENT
RELIGION
EDUCATION
CHARTER
CITIZENSHIP
POPULATION
OCCUPATION

ROGER WILLIAMS' CHURCH

-CLIFF'S AT -NEWPORT-

DELAWARE

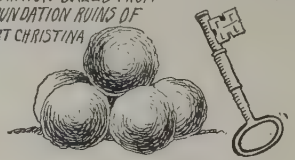
LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

OLD SWEDISH CHURCH.

BOUNDARY STONE — MASON AND DIXON'S LINE

THE GREAT KEY OF WILMINGTON'S FIRST JAIL

CANNON BALLS FROM FOUNDATION RUINS OF FORT CHRISTINA



FROM THE YEAR BOOK OF THE DEL. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HISTORY

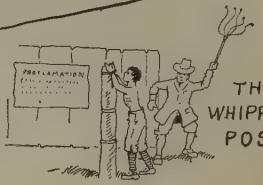
SETTLED – 1638

PLACE – CHRISTIANA – NEAR WILMINGTON

NATION – SWEDEN

OBJECT – TO ESTABLISH A FREE STATE

GOVERNMENT – REPRESENTATIVE

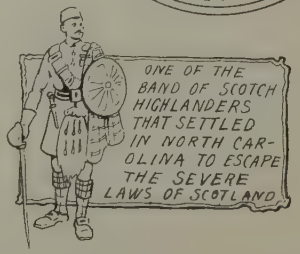


THE WHIPPING POST

NORTH CAROLINA

HICKORY-NUT GAP- THE CHIMNEY ROCK.

A TURPENTINE STILL



ONE OF THE BAND OF SCOTCH HIGHLANDERS THAT SETTLED IN NORTH CAROLINA TO ESCAPE THE SEVERE LAWS OF SCOTLAND

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF NORTH CAROLINA

1585- RALEIGH ATTEMPTED COLONIZATION-

1663- SETTLED BY PERSECUTED VIRGINIANS

GOVERNMENT- GRAND MODEL AND REPRESENTATIVE

RELIGION- CHURCH OF ENGLAND - ALL TOLERATED

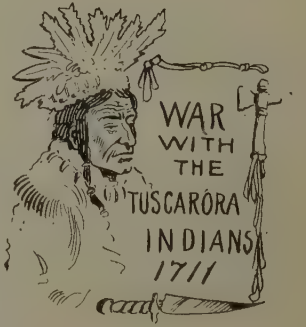
EDUCATION- PRIVATE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

CITIZENSHIP- PROPERTY QUALIFICATION

OCCUPATION- PLANTATION LIFE.

GROWTH.

EVENTS.



NEW JERSEY

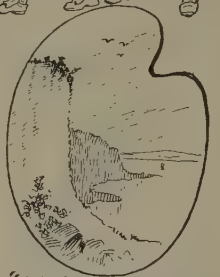
NEW JERSEY GENTLEMAN OF 1665-

WHALE OIL LAMP.

-PRINCETON COL. FOUNDED 1746-

IMPORTANT EVENTS

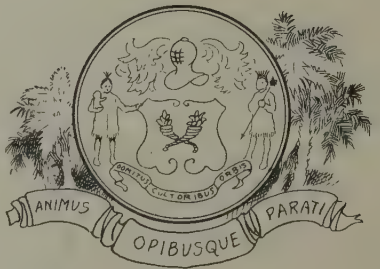
1664-SETTLED BY ENGLISH AT ELIZABETH TOWN
1665-NEW GRANT TO SIR GEO. CARTERET
1665-SLAVERY INTRODUCED
1670-RENT TROUBLE
1676-DIVIDED INTO EAST AND WEST JERSEY
1682-THEIR UNION-
1738-SEPARATED FROM NEW YORK.



"THE PALISADES"
-AND HUDSON RIVER-

SOUTH CAROLINA

JOHN LOCKE
("LOCKE'S MODEL")



- ONE OF THE FRENCH HU GUENOTS -

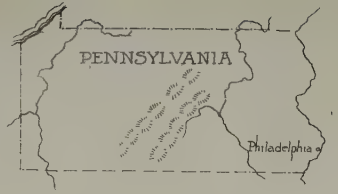
- RICE FIELDS -

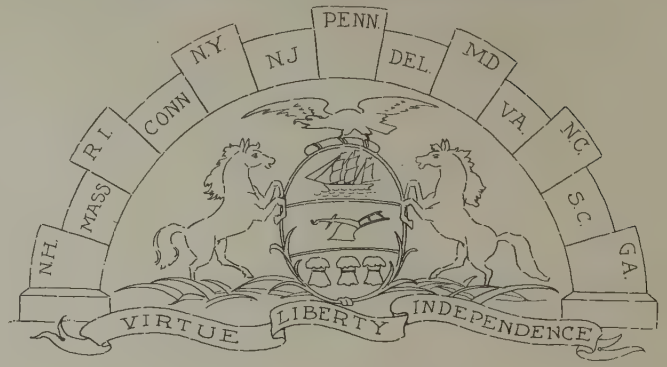
- MAP SHOWING THE GRANT OF CAROLINA BY CHARLES II IN 1663 -

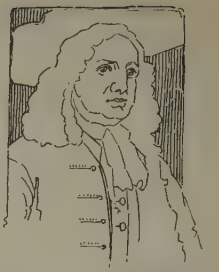
SETTLED AT **OLD CHARLESTON** BY ENGLISH IN 1670 - **LOCKES** MODEL FAILS - 1670-1 - NEGRO **SLAVERY** INTRODUCED - 1671
CHARLESTON FOUNDED - 1680
WAR OF THE **SPANISH SUCCESSION** - 1702
INVASION OF S.C. BY SPANISH - 1706
WAR WITH THE **YAMASSEES** 1715
LEADING MEN - **WEST SAYLE - YEOMANS LUDWELL - ARCHDALE - DANIELS & MOORE**

HOME OF AN EARLY SOUTH CAROLINA SETTLER

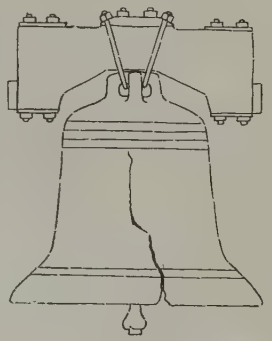
PENNSYLVANIA



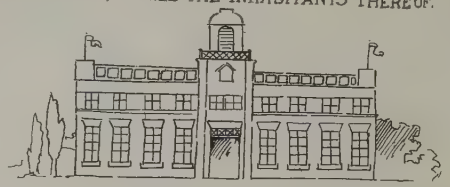




WILLIAM PENN.



PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND, TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.

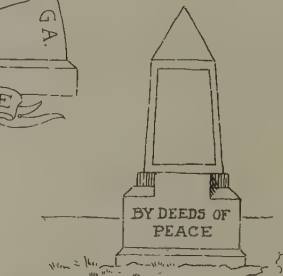


INDEPENDENCE HALL

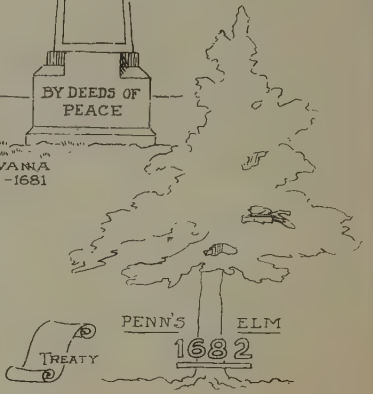
TIME – 1681

I Place – Philadelphia
II Nation – English.
III Origin of name – Founder.
IV Popular name – Keystone state.
V Important facts.
VI

1681 Penn received grant.
Penn's letter to all who settled in Pa.
Deal justly with the Indians.
Treat all white men alike.
Give equal freedom to all.
Great law proclaimed by Penn.



PENNSYLVANIA FOUNDED – 1681



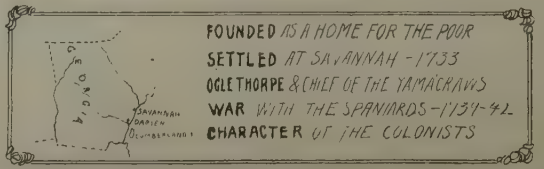
Georgia

SAVANNAH IN 1741
(OLD PRINT)

TOCCOA FALLS

JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE

COTTON
GEORGIA'S CHIEF
PRODUCT

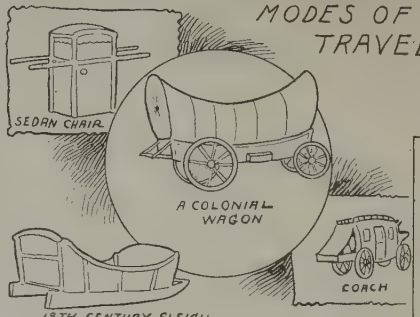


FOUNDED AS A HOME FOR THE POOR
SETTLED AT SAVANNAH - 1733
OGLETHORPE & CHIEF OF THE YAMACRAWS
WAR WITH THE SPANIARDS - 1731-42
CHARACTER OF THE COLONISTS

USE OF RUM PROHIBITED IN
THE COLONY

Colonial Customs

MODES OF TRAVEL



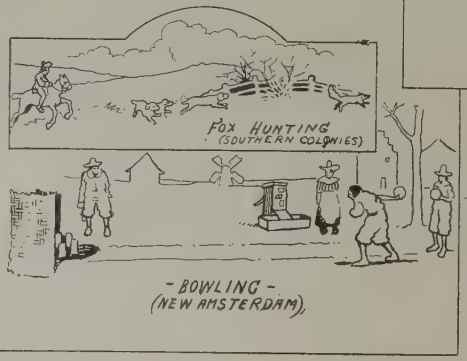
COSTUMES

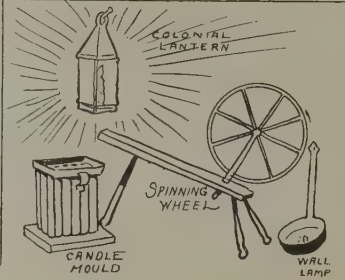
A COLONIAL SCHOOL

IN 1740

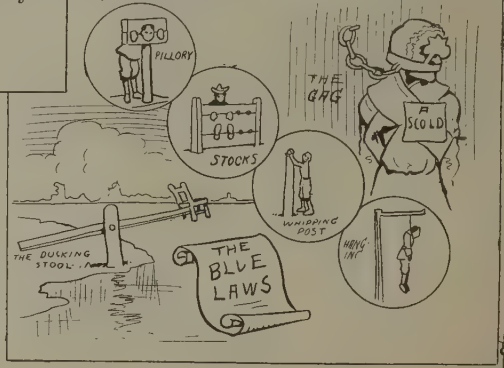
THE MASTER & ASSISTANT WEAR THEIR HATS

AMUSEMENTS



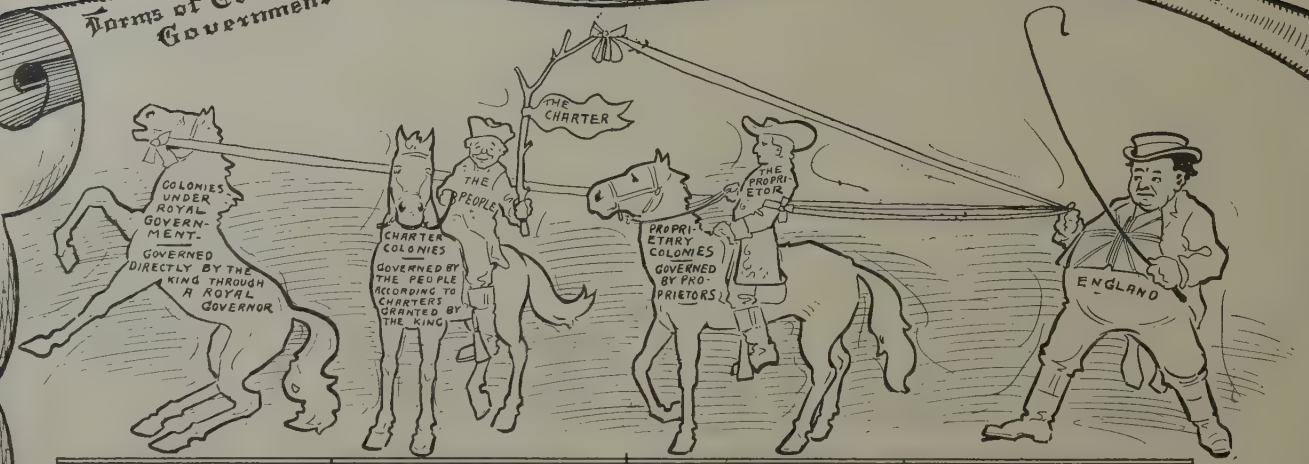


PUNISHMENT OF CRIME

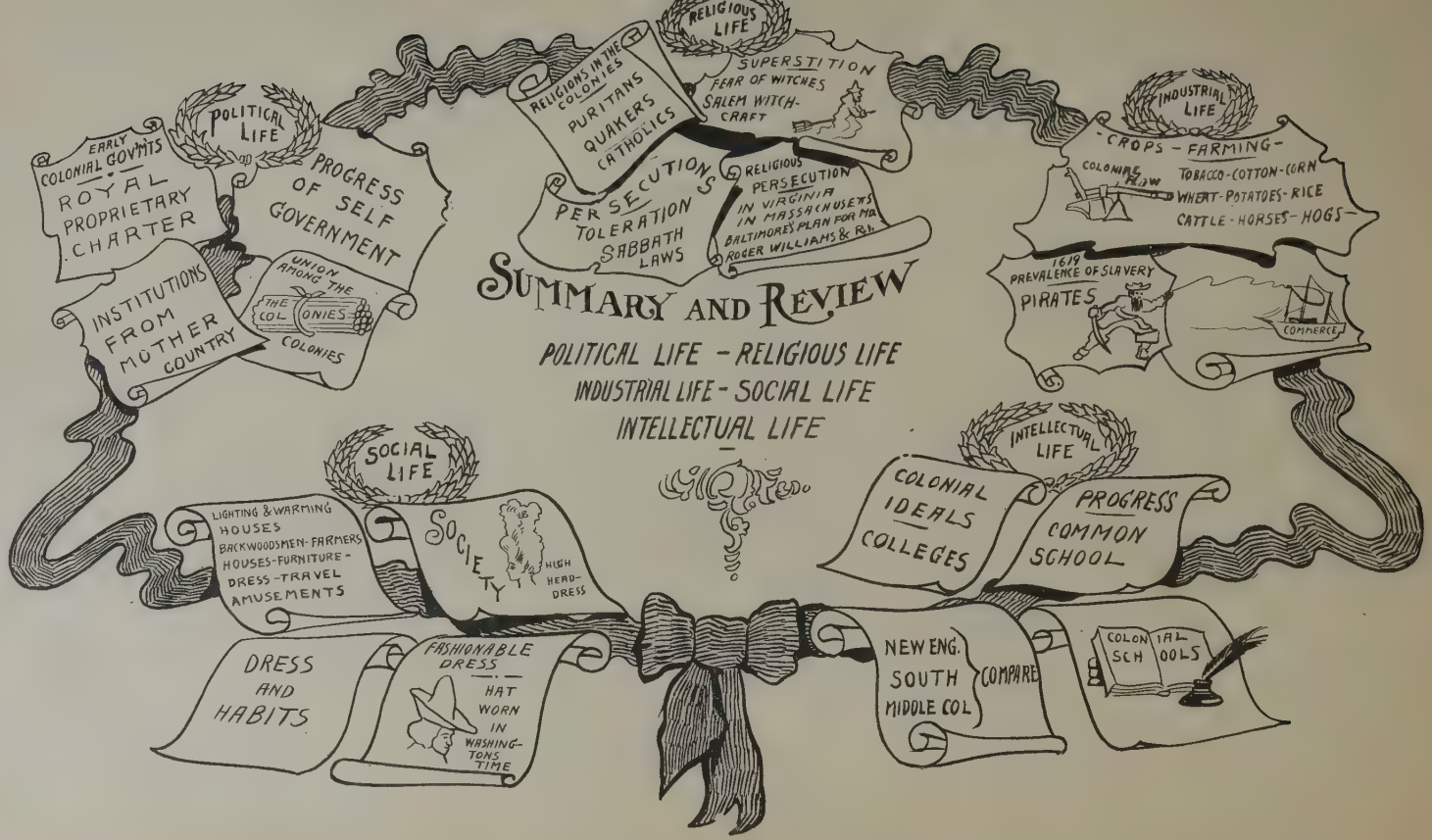


- SOME RELICS -

Forms of Colonial Government



ROYAL	CHARTER	PROPRIETARY	SUMMARY
VIRGINIA-	MASSACHUSETTS-	MARYLAND-	ROYAL---- 7
NEW YORK-	CONNECTICUT-	PENNSYLVANIA	CHARTER--- 3
NEW JERSEY-	RHODE ISLAND-	DELAWARE	PROPRIETARY 3
NORTH CAROLINA-			TOTAL--- 13
SOUTH CAROLINA-			
NEW HAMPSHIRE-			
GEORGIA -			


POLITICAL LIFE
EARLY COLONIAL GOVMTS
ROYAL
PROPRIETARY
CHARTER
PROGRESS OF SELF GOVERNMENT
UNION AMONG THE COLONIES
INSTITUTIONS FROM MOTHER COUNTRY
RELIGIOUS LIFE
RELIGIONS IN THE COLONIES
PURITANS
QUAKERS
CATHOLICS
SUPERSTITION
FEAR OF WITCHES
SALEM WITCH-CRAFT
PERSECUTION
TOLERATION
SABBATH LAWS
RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION
IN VIRGINIA
IN MASSACHUSETS
BALTIMORE'S PLAN FOR MD
ROGER WILLIAMS & R.I.
INDUSTRIAL LIFE
-CROPS - FARMING-
COLONIAL PLOW
TOBACCO-COTTON-CORN
WHEAT-POTATOES-RICE
CATTLE-HORSES-HOGS-
1619
PREVALENCE OF SLAVERY
PIRATES
COMMERCE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW
POLITICAL LIFE - RELIGIOUS LIFE
INDUSTRIAL LIFE - SOCIAL LIFE
INTELLECTUAL LIFE
SOCIAL LIFE
LIGHTING & WARMING
HOUSES
BACKWOODSMEN-FARMERS
HOUSES-FURNITURE-
DRESS-TRAVEL
AMUSEMENTS
SOCIETY
HIGH HEAD-DRESS
DRESS AND HABITS
FASHIONABLE DRESS
HAT WORN IN WASHINGTONS TIME
INTELLECTUAL LIFE
COLONIAL IDEALS
COLLEGES
PROGRESS
COMMON SCHOOL
NEW ENG.
SOUTH
MIDDLE COL
COMPARE
COLONIAL SCHOOLS

THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN COLONIES

Colony	Date	Place	Motive	Settlers	Livelihood	Government
Virginia	1607	Jamestown	Wealth	Eng. Adventurers	Com. Tob. Slaves	C.C.-R.-Prop.-R.
New York	1614	New York	Trade	Dutch	Furs	C.C.-Prop-R.
Massachusetts	1620	Plymouth	Religion	Separatists. Puritans	Agru. Fishing	Dem.-Char-R
N. Hampshire	1623	Portsmouth	Trade	Col. from Mass.	Agru. Fish. Lum	Prop.-Prov.-R.
Maryland	1634	St. Marys	Religion	Roman Catholics	Agru. Mfg. Men.	Prop.-R.-Prop.
Connecticut	1635	Windsor	Agru. & Rel.	Colonists. Puritans	Agru Mfg	Dem.-Char.-R.
Rhode Island	1636	Providence	Religion	Dissenters	Agru. Fishing	Dem.-Char-R.
Delaware	1638	Wilmington	Agriculture	Swedes. Quakers	Agriculture	Dem.-Prov.-Prop.
N. Carolina	1640-63	Albemarle Sd.	Ag. & Pol. Strife	Refugees. Huguenots	Rice, Tar, Turp.	Prop.-Roy.
New Jersey	1664	Elizabethtown	Agriculture	Dutch. Quakers	Agriculture	Prop.-R
S. Carolina	1670	Charleston	Agru. Rel. & Pol	Refugees. Huguenots	Cotton Rice. Silk	Prop.-R.
Pennsylvania	1682	Philadelphia	Religion	Quakers	Ag. Mfg Min	Prop.-R.-Prop.
Georgia	1733	Savannah	Philanthrophy	Scotch & Poor	Cotton	Prop.-R.

Colonies

Population—

How did the colonies rank as to population?

Which colony had the greatest population?

Industries—

First printing press.

First newspaper.

First college.

Free schools.

Social conditions—

Slavery.

Manners and customs.

Great men of the period.

Compare each colony in—

The treatment of the Indians.

The devotion to learning.

The missionary spirit.

The progress toward self-government.

The toleration of religions.

The rapidity and greatness of development.

Exercises

To begin with, it is necessary to study the colonies separately and to take them up in the order of their settlement. After carefully studying them separately, comparative lessons become possible and profitable.

Take Massachusetts as a type of New England colonies.

Contrast Virginia and Massachusetts.

In what way did Pennsylvania differ from both?

Give the characteristic Dutch coloring to New York.

Study their mutual interests.

The following people emigrated to America:

Pilgrims	Presbyterians	Churchmen
Puritans	Huguenots	of Holland
Lutherans	Methodists	Churchmen
Catholics	Jesuits	of England

Why did they leave the mother country?

From what country did they come and in what colonies did they settle?

THE INTER-COLONIAL WARS

THIS PERIOD OF HISTORY IS CONFUSING TO THE ORDINARY PUPIL. FACTS ARE ONLY GRASPED IN GENERAL.

WE HOPE THAT THIS SERIES MAY ENABLE THE STUDENT TO ACQUIRE DEFINITE INFORMATION.

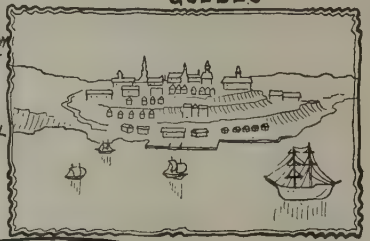
OUR SKETCHES ARE CHARACTERISTIC AND DESIGNED TO POINTEDLY BRING OUT THE FACTS. EVEN THE STUMP ON WHICH THE ARROW HOLDS THE NAME OF EACH WAR IS SUGGESTIVE OF INDIAN WARFARE. THE BORDER OF THE SERIES IS UNIQUE AND ILLUSTRATIVE AND THE PUPIL IS SURE TO CATCH THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES AND TO ENTER INTO THE STUDY WITH ASSURED SUCCESS.

THE INTER-COLONIAL WARS

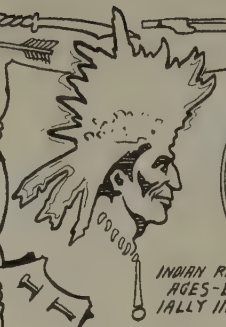
KING WILLIAM'S WAR
1689-97
TREATY-RYSWICK

VIEW OF QUEBEC

AN EXPEDITION WAS SENT AGAINST QUEBEC AND MONTREAL



PORT ROYAL CAPTURED BY COLONIAL TROOPS & ENGLISH



INDIAN RAVAGES-ESPECIALLY IN NEW YORK

-IMPORTANT EVENTS-

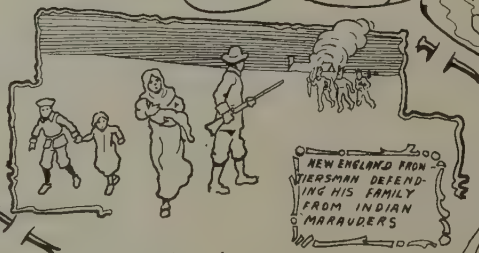
1689- DOVER ATTACKED
1690-SCHENECTADY BURNED
SALMON FALLS ATTACKED
PORT ROYAL CAPTURED
INVASION OF CANADA
1694-HAVERHILL BRUTALITIES

THE INTER-COLONIAL WARS

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR 1702-13

TREATY - UTRECHT

FOLLOWING SOME OLD TRAILS
OLD WAR-PATH TO NEW YORK
QUEBEC
TO PT ROYAL
THE BRITISH LION
THE TRAIL TO QUEBEC & PORT ROYAL THAT WAS MADE DURING KING WILLIAM'S WAR



THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

BY THE TREATY OF UTRECHT ENGLAND GAINED THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES, HUDSON BAY, AND NOVA SCOTIA.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

TREATY WITH FIVE NATIONS
DEERFIELD DESTROYED
CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL
INVASION OF CANADA
WAR IN THE SOUTH
TREATY OF UTRECHT

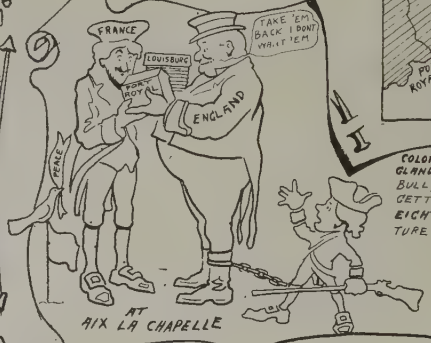
THE INTER-COLONIAL WARS

KING GEORGES WAR
1744–48

TREATY-AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

MAP SHOWING PORT ROYAL LOUISBURG & VICINITY

COLONIES – (AFTER THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG) "I MAY HAVE A WAR OF MY OWN SOME DAY AND THEN THIS EXPERIENCE I'VE GAINED WILL COME IN HANDY."



AT AIX LA CHAPELLE

COLONISTS (TO ENGLAND) "SAY MR JOHN BULL, YOU'RE FORGETTING I FOUGHT EIGHT YEARS TO CAPTURE THOSE TOWNS"

GEN. WILLIAM PEPPERELL AT LOUISBURG (DETAIL FROM A PRINTING)

IMPORTANT EVENTS

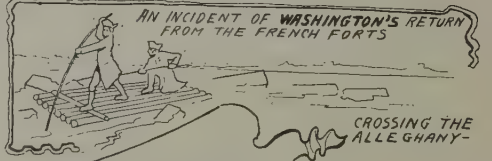
CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS

TREATY OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

THE INTER-COLONIAL WARS

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR
1755-63
TREATY - PARIS

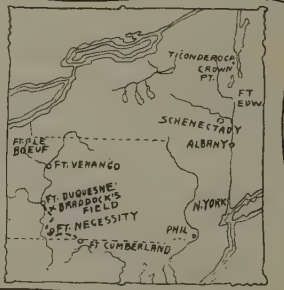


AN INCIDENT OF **WASHINGTON'S** RETURN FROM THE FRENCH FORTS

CROSSING THE ALLEGHANY-

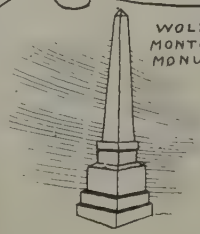
SCENE OF FRENCH & INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTH AND WEST

DOTTED LINE FROM FT. **CUMBERLAND** SHOWS **BRADDOCK'S** ROUTE



GEN. BRADDOCK

GEN. BRADDOCK'S FORCES MASSACRED BY FRENCH & INDIANS - 1755



WOLFE & MONTCALM MONUMENT

QUEBEC CAPTURED BY ENGLISH IN -1759-

AN ACADIAN WOMAN

EXPULSION OF THE ACADIANS

"EVANGELINE"

RESULTS

FRANCE SURRENDERED HER POSSESSIONS EAST & WEST OF THE MISS. R. & **CANADA** TO **ENGLAND** AND **SPAIN**.

COST OF WAR TO COL. - 30,000 MEN & $11,000,000.

THE WAR - ENGENDERED STRIFE BETWEEN THE COL. & ENGLAND & CREATED A BOND OF UNION AMONG THE COL.

Intercolonial Wars

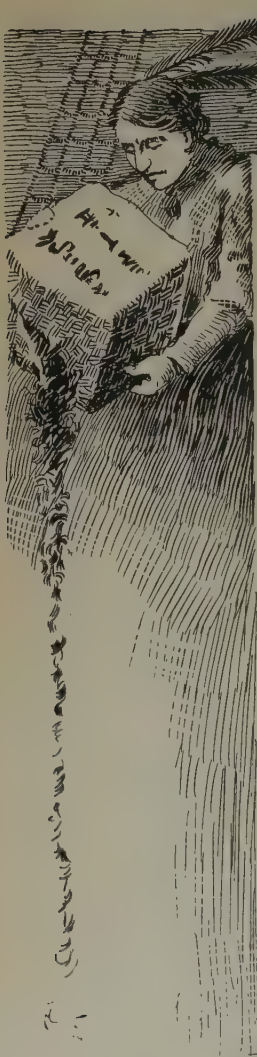
"They Run! They Run!"

The series of wars that ended with the Peace of Paris was the turning point in American history.

It gave England more territory than she could control.
It schooled the colonists in a degree of freedom which determined the nationality of the continent.
It created a bond of union among them which assured a representative form of government.
It skilled them in the art of war, enabling them to maintain their rights.
It determined the dominating religion.
It practically ended Indian depredations.
It laid the foundation of a national life, which resulted in the nearest approach to an ideal republic.

REVIEW

NAME	CAUSE	DURATION	EVENTS	TREATY AND RESULTS
King William	War between England and France on account of James II	1689–1697	Indian ravages in N. Y. Phipps' expeditions Port Royal captured	Treaty of Ryswick Territory unchanged
Queen Anne	To place James' son on throne of England	1702–1713	Deerfield massacre English capture Pt. Royal Florida settlements destroyed	Treaty of Utrecht England gained Acadia and control of Newfoundland fisheries
King George	Trouble in Europe	1744–1748	Pepperell's expedition Capture of Louisburg	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisburg and Cape Breton restored to France
French and Indian	Overlapping claims	1754–1763	Braddock's defeat Deportation of Acadians Capture of Fort Duquesne Capture of Louisburg Capture of Crown Point Ticonderoga and Niagara Capture of Quebec and Montreal	Peace of Paris France surrenders to England all her possessions east of the Mississippi and to Spain New Orleans and all her possessions west of the Mississippi



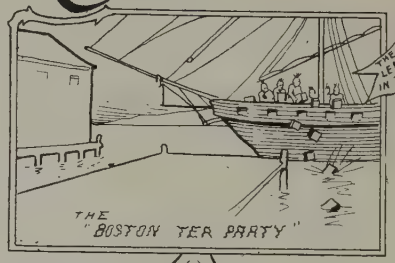
THE REVOLUTION

EVEN THE BORDER IN THIS SERIES EMPHASIZES THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STARS & STRIPES, EXHIBITS THE IMPLEMENTS OF WAR AND REMINDS ONE OF THE DRUM BEATS OF THE MINUTE MEN.

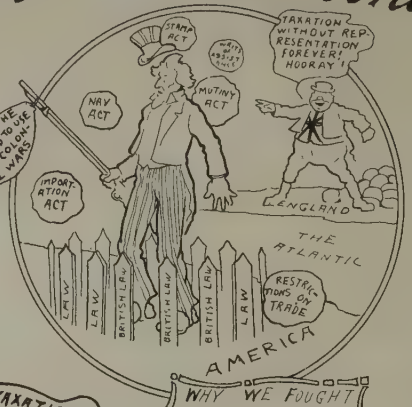
NEXT TO ENACTING THESE SCENES IS THE PORTRAYING OF THEM IN THIS REALISTIC WAY AND THE SUCCESSFUL TEACHER CAN INSPIRE HER CLASS WITH THE PATRIOTISM OF THE REVOLUTIONARY HEROES TO WHOM WE OWE OUR BIRTHRIGHT TO —

L-EXINGTON ····1775
I-NDEPENDENCE ····1776
B-URGOYNE ·····1777
E-VACUATION ·····1778
R-ETREAT ·····1779
T-REASON ·····1780
Y-ORKTOWN ···1781

Causes of the Revolutionary War



THE "BOSTON TEA PARTY"



WHY WE FOUGHT -ENGLAND-

THE "BOSTON MASSACRE"

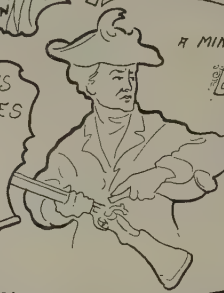
A "DAUGHTER OF LIBERTY"

A STAMP

INDIRECT CAUSES OF THE WAR
- Arbitrary government
- Influence of France
- Characacter of Colonists
- Tyranny of Governors
- Inter Colonial Wars
- Influence of France
- Isolated Position

"NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION"

"CÆSAR HAD HIS BRUTUS, CHARLES I HIS CROMWELL, AND GEORGE III—"


A MINUTE MAN"

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."
-EMERSON-

A "SON OF LIBERTY"

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE WAR
- Writs of Assistance
- Stamp Act
- Mutiny Act
- Boston Port Bill
- Massachusetts Bill
- Taxation without Representation
- Boston Massacre

Outline of 1775

Battle of Lexington, April 19—
- Show how the colonists were prepared.
- Object of English.
- Importance of the skirmishes.
- Explain "Fired the shot heard 'round the world".
- Concord ..... Emerson
- Battle of Lexington ..... Whittier
- Paul Revere's Ride ..... Longfellow

Colonists assembled around Boston.

Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point—
- Object.
- Results.

Second Continental Congress—
- A final petition was sent to the king.
- Washington was chosen commander-in-chief.
- Voted to raise an army of 20,000 men.
- It formed the united colonies and assumed authority over them.
- It voted to issue $2,000,000 paper money.
- Was independence thought of?

Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17—
- Was the battle important? Why?
- Compare reports made by British and Americans.
- Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill ..... Holmes

Washington assumed command July 2.

The Mecklenburg Declaration.

The invasion of Canada.
- Attack on Quebec.

The postal system was perfected.

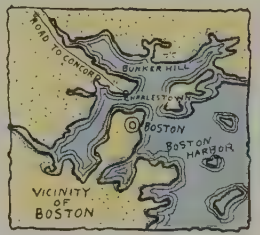
What had been accomplished by the close of the year?

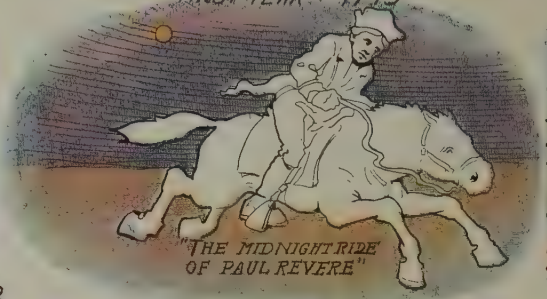
Note—Campaigns should be traced in different colors upon an outlined map and the location of important battles shown.

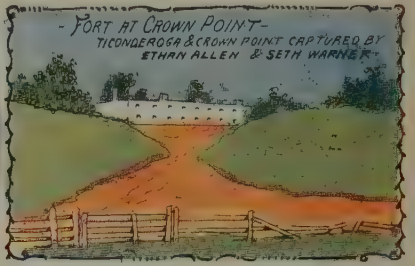
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

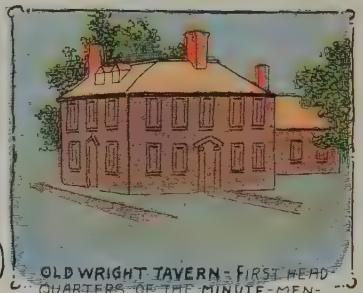
IN THE NAME OF THE GREAT JEHOVAH AND THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

FIRST YEAR - 1775 -



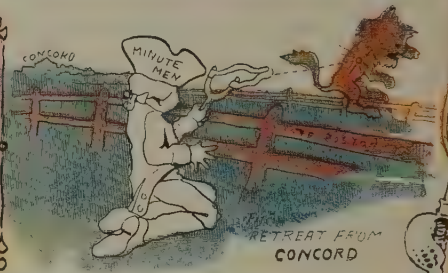

"THE MIDNIGHT RIDE OF PAUL REVERE"




OLD WRIGHT TAVERN - FIRST HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE MINUTE-MEN-

EVENTS

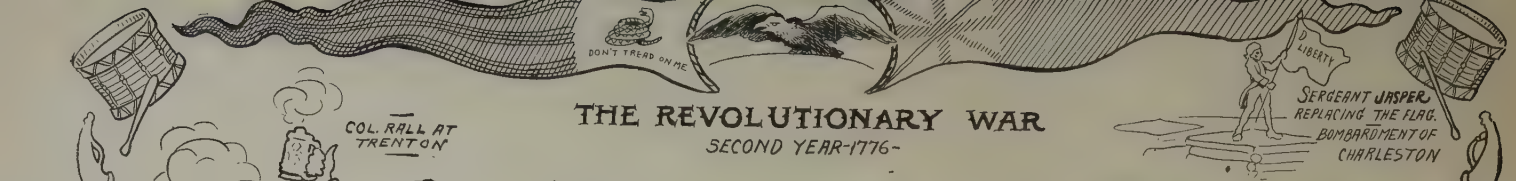
Battle of **Lexington**.
Capture of forts **Ticonderoga** and **Crown Point**.
Second **Continental Congress**.
Battle of **Bunker Hill**.
Washington assumed command.
MecKlenburg declaration
Invasion of **Canada**.



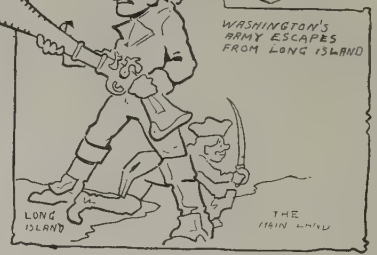
RETREAT FROM CONCORD

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

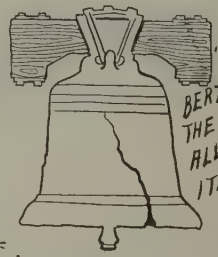
SECOND YEAR-1776-



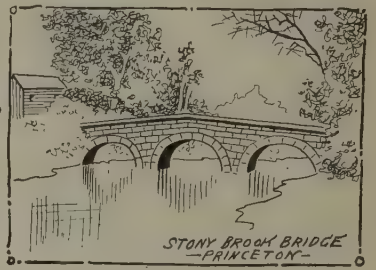
SERGEANT JASPER REPLACING THE FLAG. BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE JULY FOURTH -1776-



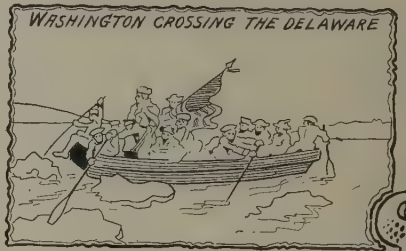
"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF"



STONY BROOK BRIDGE —PRINCETON—

EVENTS

Siege of Boston.
Attack on Charleston
Declaration of Independence
New York campaign
Retreat to Philadelphia
Hessians at Trenton.
Battle of Princeton.

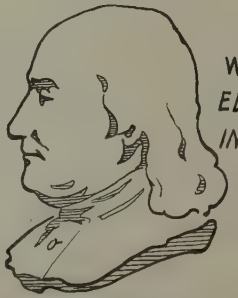


THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

THIRD YEAR -1777-

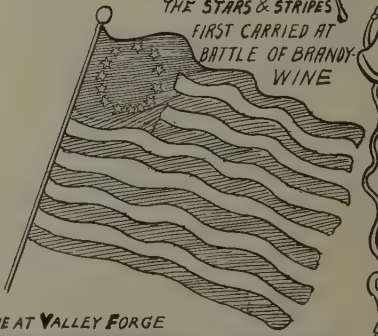
BURGOYNE'S INVASION AND HOWE'S ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



WHO SUCCEEDED IN SECURING AID FROM FRANCE IN 1777

THE STARS & STRIPES FIRST CARRIED AT BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE



ARNOLD AT THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA

-EVENTS-

STARS AND STRIPES ADOPTED

BURGOYNE'S INVASION

- Battle of Bennington
- Battle of Saratoga.
- Surrender of Burgoyne.

WASHINGTON'S CAMPAIGN

- Battle of Brandywine.
- Battle of Germantown.

THE CONWAY CABAL.

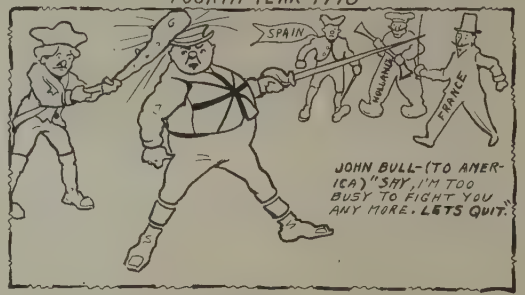
SCENE AT VALLEY FORGE

"THESE ARE THE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS"

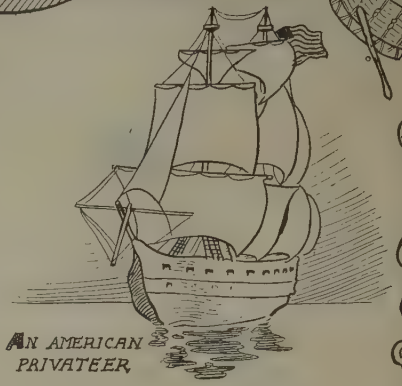
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

FOURTH YEAR-1778-

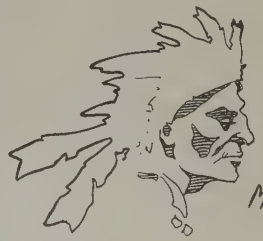
CLARK ON HIS WAY TO KASKASKIA.



JOHN BULL-(TO AMERICA) "SAY, I'M TOO BUSY TO FIGHT YOU ANY MORE. LETS QUIT."



AN AMERICAN PRIVATEER



THE WYOMING MASSACRE

-EVENTS-

Alliance with France.
Proposals of peace by England.
Battle of Monmouth.
Attack on Newport.
English occupied Savannah.
Wyoming & Cherry Valley massacres.

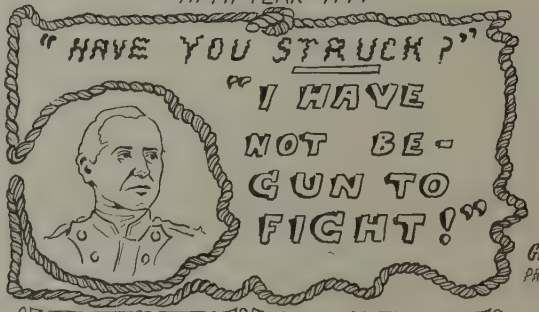
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

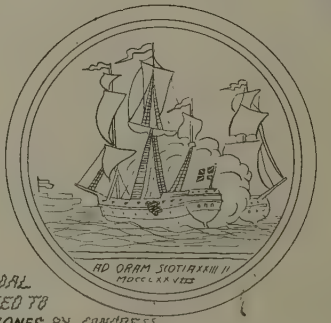
FIFTH YEAR - 1779 -

SCENE OF OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH

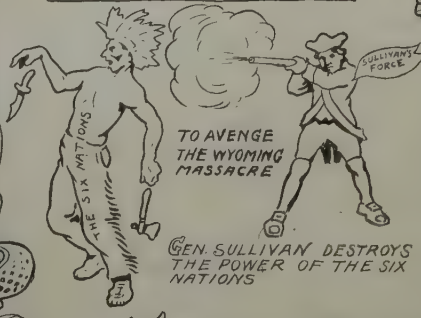
"HAVE YOU STRUCK?"

"I HAVE NOT BE-GUN TO FIGHT!"





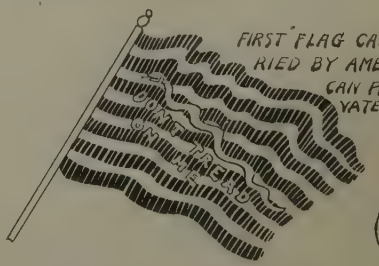
GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO PAUL JONES BY CONGRESS.



GEN. SULLIVAN DESTROYS THE POWER OF THE SIX NATIONS

-EVENTS-

Ft. Sunbury & Augusta captured.
Battles at Brier Creek.
Siege of Savannah.
Tryon's raid in Connecticut.
Recapture of Stony Point.
Success of Paul Jones.



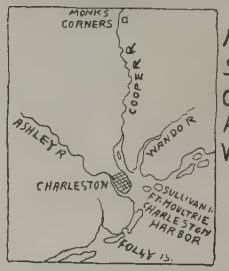
FIRST FLAG CARRIED BY AMERICAN PRIVATEERS

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

SIXTH YEAR - 1780 -

"THE BRITISH SOLDIER TREMBLES WHEN MARION'S NAME IS TOLD"

MARION THE "SWAMP-FOX"



MAP SHOWING CHARLESTON AND VICINITY

-EVENTS-

Siege of Charleston.

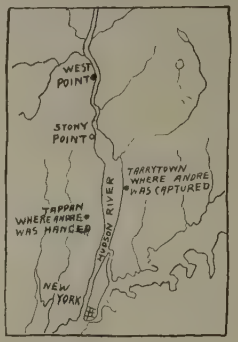
Battle of Camden.

Marion, Sumpter, Lee, Pickens

Battle of King's Mountain.

Treason of Arnold.

SCENE OF ARNOLD'S TREASON



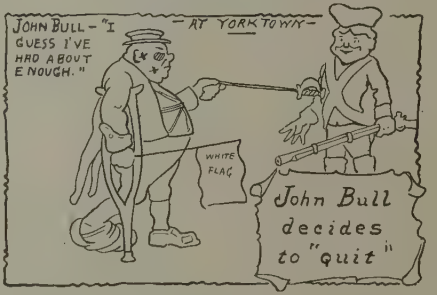
DEKALB'S MD. & DEL. CONTINENTALS AT CAMDEN WHERE GATES MET DEFEAT

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

SEVENTH YEAR-1781-

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

CONTINENTAL MONEY



MEDAL PRESENTED TO MORGAN BY CONGRESS

-EVENTS-

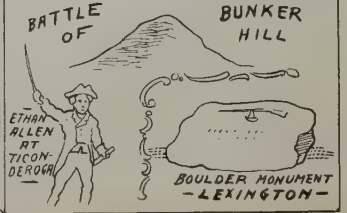
Battle of Cowpens.
Green's retreat.
Battle of Guilford Court-house.
Successes of the Ragged Regiments.
Siege of Yorktown.

THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN

THREE LEADING EVENTS OF EACH YEAR OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

-1775-

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL



BOULDER MONUMENT -LEXINGTON-

-1776-

LIBERTY BELL

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

BATTLE OF LONG IS-

A HESSIAN TROOPER

BATTLE OF TRENTON

-1777-

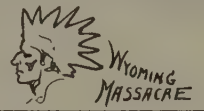
WASHINGTON LEFT HIS CAMP FIRES BURNING TO DECEIVE CORNWALLIS WHILE HE ATTACKED PRINCETON-

LA FAYETTE JOINED THE AMERICAN ARMY

-1778-

-WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE-

SARATOGA -1777- THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

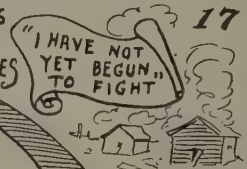


WYOMING MASSACRE

AID FROM FRANCE

-1779

VICTORIES OF PAUL JONES



GEN. SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS

-1780

THE "SWAMP FOX"

ARNOLD'S TREASON

DEATH OF DE KALB AT BATTLE OF CAMDEN

-1781

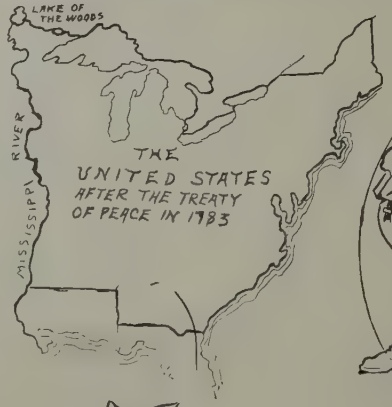
GREENE'S RETREAT

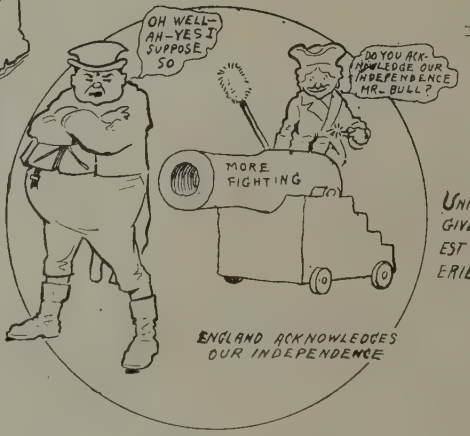
GUILFORD COURT HOUSE

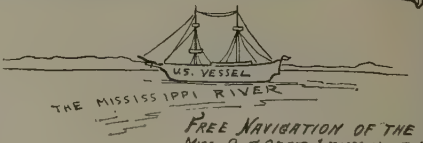
SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

"PAST TWO O'CLOCK & CORN WALLIS IS TAKEN"

RESULTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

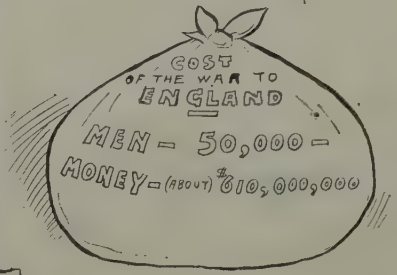


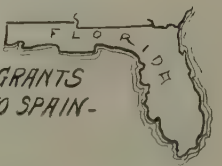

OH WELL- AH-YES I SUPPOSE SO
DO YOU ACKNOWLEDGE OUR INDEPENDENCE MR. BULL?
MORE FIGHTING
ENGLAND ACKNOWLEDGES OUR INDEPENDENCE



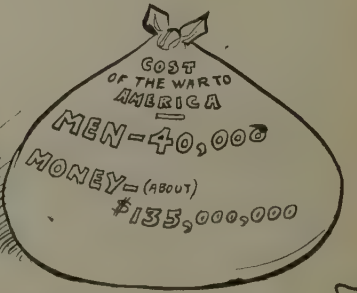
FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISS. & GREAT LAKES GIVEN THE UNITED STATES-

UNITED STATES GIVEN AN INTEREST IN THE FISHERIES -





ENGLAND GRANTS FLORIDA TO SPAIN-



Revolution

Battles

- American Victories
- British Victories

Prominent Men

- Soldiers
  - American
  - British
- Statesmen
  - American
  - British

Chronological Table of Events

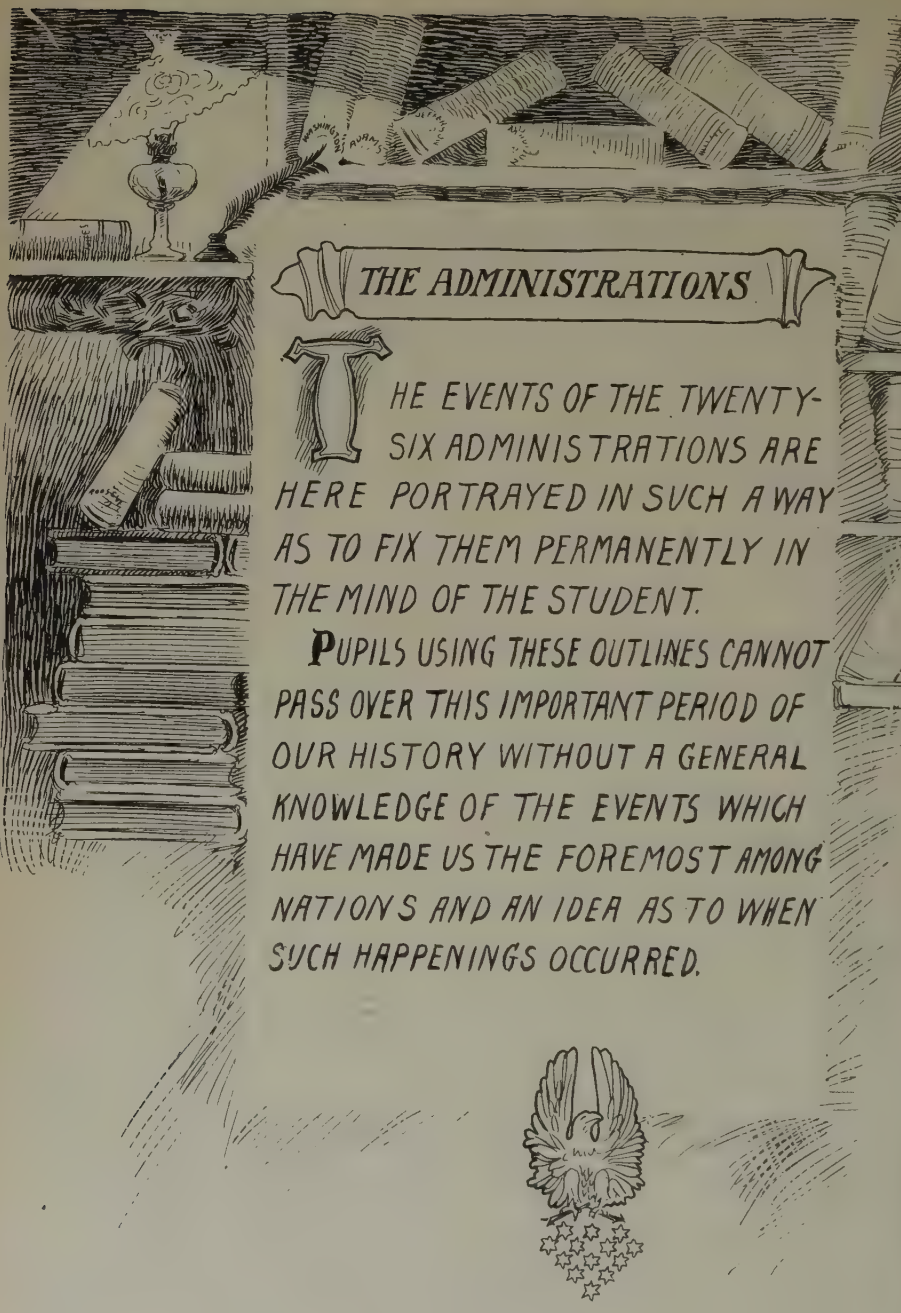
Supplementary Reading

A very few supplementary selections are suggested throughout this work that the teacher and student may be impressed with the richness, dramatic interest and color to historical subjects when literature is interwoven. The school histories furnish but a mere outline at best and the teacher adhering solely to the text cannot hope to inspire her pupils.

The Song of Marion's Men. . . . . Bryant
True to the Old Flag. . . . . Henty
The Swamp Fox. . . . . Simms
Hugh Wynne. . . . . Mitchell
Paul Revere's Ride. . . . . Longfellow
Septimius Felton. . . . . Hawthorne
The Pilot (Paul Jones is hero). . . . . Cooper
The Spy (Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill). . . . . Cooper

Topics for Special Study

The Declaration of Independence
Aid from France
The Stars and Stripes
The Backwoods Man as a Type
The Cradle of Liberty
"Greene's Superb Strategy"
Financiers of the Revolution
Foreigners in the American Army
Literature of the Revolution
The Loyalist



THE ADMINISTRATIONS

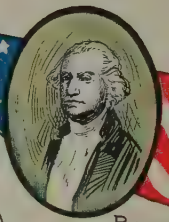
THE EVENTS OF THE TWENTY-SIX ADMINISTRATIONS ARE HERE PORTRAYED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO FIX THEM PERMANENTLY IN THE MIND OF THE STUDENT.

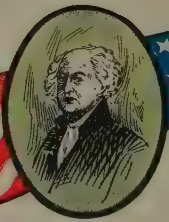
PUPILS USING THESE OUTLINES CANNOT PASS OVER THIS IMPORTANT PERIOD OF OUR HISTORY WITHOUT A GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE EVENTS WHICH HAVE MADE US THE FOREMOST AMONG NATIONS AND AN IDEA AS TO WHEN SUCH HAPPENINGS OCCURRED.

OUR FIRST PRESIDENT

1789

1797





Foreign Affairs
- French trouble
- Citizen Genet
- Jay's treaty
- Mississippi treaty
- Treaty with Algeria
- Greenville treaty
- English Order in Council

Birth
Parentage
Education
Marriage
Character
Death

Birth
Parentage
Education
Marriage
Charrgter
Death

Domestic Affairs
- Ammdments
- Inventions
- Naturaligation
- Census
- Tariff
- Slavery
- Finances
- Rebellions

Mississippi River

Benjamin Franklin Born 1706 Died 1790

Treaty
$800,000 Ransom
100,000 Vessel
23,000 Annual Tribute

ALGERIA

D.C.

Washington

Citizen Genet
Proclamation of Neutrality
FRANCE
First Revolution

"Dark and Bloody Ground"
KENTUCKY
~1792~

"River with the Great Bend"
TENNESSEE
~1796~

OPEN TO COMMERCE 1796

First Cotton Gin

Ratified Constitution R.I.

Green Mountain
VERMONT
~1791~

Whiskey Insurrection
Anthracite Coal Discovered
PENNSYLVANIA
Indian Wars
Mint
Bank
Capital
Turnpike

"Providence left him childless, that his country might call him father."

Washington's Administration

What was our total public debt at the beginning of Washington's administration? Compare this with the national debt of to-day.

What three states were admitted to the Union while Washington was president? In what year was each admitted? What is a sobriquet for each of these states?

What was the population of the United States at the first census? What state in the Union at the present time has a greater population?

What seven important events occurred in Pennsylvania? Which three occurred in Philadelphia?

What noted philosopher died? For what invention was he noted? How old was he?

What invention had to do with the development of the Southern states? Who was the inventor?

What title is given to Washington?

Summary

See what pupil can express in the most interesting way a summary of the events of any given period. We give here a summary of Washington's administration. We have expressed in a few words the gist of the events. Have a competitive recitation in which the pupils shall strive to express the most thought in the fewest words. This exercise can be applied to any period.

When the first president took his seat our population was not quite 4,000,000.

The first cabinet was formed by the selection of leaders from both parties.

The financial policy proposed by Hamilton gave us money to pay our debts and established our credit.

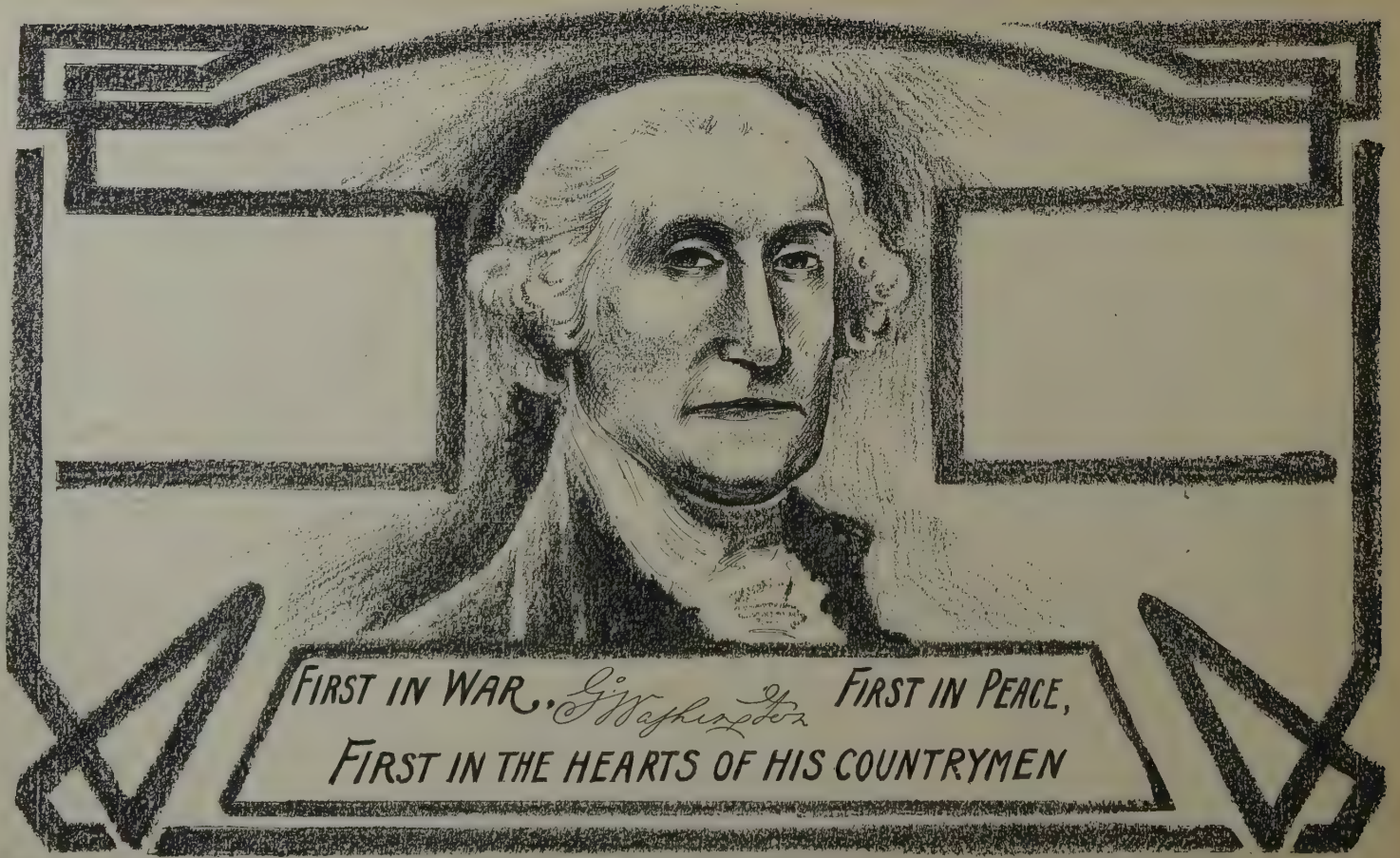
Washington wisely resisted Genet's wild policy.

After the Indians were suppressed, emigration to the western country increased rapidly.

Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee became states.

The treaty with Spain gave us a natural outlet for the products of the west.

The cotton-gin was invented and cotton eventually became the chief crop of the Southern states.


FIRST IN WAR, G. Washington FIRST IN PEACE,
FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

ADAMS ADMINISTRATION

1797

1801

ALIEN LAW

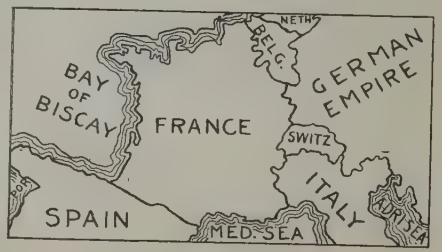
THE PRESIDENT COULD EXPEL FROM THE COUNTRY ANY FOREIGNER WHOM HE DEEMED INJURIOUS TO THE UNITED STATES

SEDITION LAW

ANY ONE LIBELING CONGRESS, THE PRESIDENT, OR THE GOVERNMENT, COULD BE FINED OR IMPRISONED

DEFENSE
MILLIONS FOR
BUT NOT
ONE CENT
FOR
TRIBUTE

FIRST IN PEACE
FIRST IN WAR
AND FIRST IN
THE HEARTS
OF
HIS COUNTRYMEN

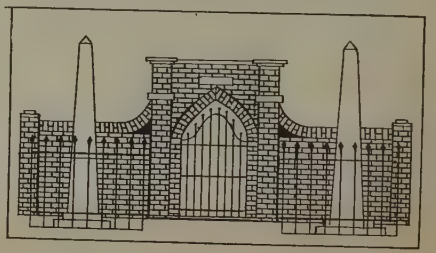


JOHN ADAMS SUCCEEDED WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT AND DID NOT CHANGE HIS POLITICS TO AMOUNT TO MUCH.

HE MADE A GOOD RECORD AS CONGRESSMAN BUT LOST IT AS PRESIDENT LARGELY BECAUSE OF HIS EGOTISM.

HE SEEMED TO THINK THAT IF HE NEGLECTED TO OIL THE GEARING OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM ABOUT SO OFTEN IT WOULD STOP RUNNING.

—BILL NYE—



1801 JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION 1809

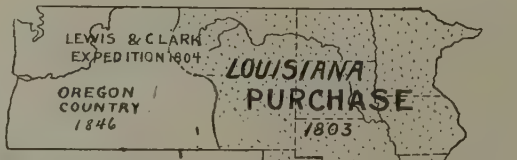
TRIPOLITAN WAR

TIME-1801-5
1801-TRIPOLI DECLARED WAR
1803-NAVAL FORCE IN MED. SEA
PHIL FOUND & CAPTURED
CREW TREATED AS SLAVES
1804-DECATUR CAPT. & BURNED PHIL.
COMMEEBLE BOMBARDED TRIPOLI
1805-TROUBLE CEASED
BASHAW GLAD TO MAKE TREATY

FULTON'S CLERMONT 1807

WEE HAWKEN →
FAMOUS DUELING GROUND. HAMILTON & HIS SON FELL HERE. BURR-HAMILTON-1804-

ORDERS IN COUNCIL



PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA

FROM-NAPOLEON
BY WHOM-LIVINGSTON & MONROE
CAUSE-
1-EXTREMITY OF NAPOLEON
2-TO PREVENT ENGLAND GETTING IT.
3-TO MAKE THE UNITED STATES A RIVAL OF ENGLAND
OBJECT-
1-TO OPEN THE MISS. RIVER TO THE WESTERN COMMERCE.
2-TO EXTEND THE TERR. OF THE U.S.
TERMS-ABOUT 15,000,000 DOLLARS
INCIDENTS-
RESULTS-
1-TERR OF THE U.S. MORE THAN DOUBLED
2-STRENGTHENED SLAVE TERR. AND GAVE RISE TO THE MO. COMPROMISE

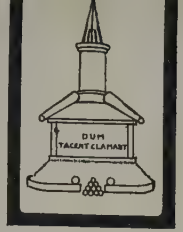
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1806 ENGLAND ORDERS IN COUNCIL
NAPOLEON-MILAN DECREE
EMBARGO ACT "TERREPIN POLICY"
CHESAPEAKE FIRED ON
1809-NON-INTERCOURSE LAW PASSED

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

1801-FIRST WRITTEN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS
ARMY & NAVY REDUCED.
EXCISE TAKEN FROM WHISKEY
1808-SLAVE TRADE PROHIBITED.

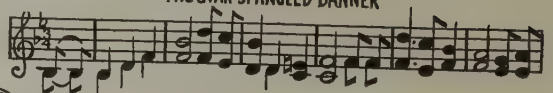
1809 JAMES MADISON 1817



MONUMENT, NEW ORLEANS

AMERICAN SOLDIER

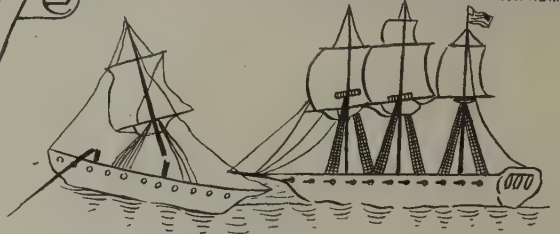
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER



OH, SAY CAN YOU SEE BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT WHAT SO PROUDLY WE HAILED

HARTFORD CONVENTION

I-TIME
II-PLACE
III-MEMBERS
IV-RESOLUTIONS
V-RESULTS

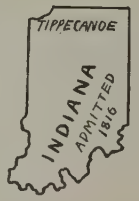


DESTRUCTION OF THE GUERRIERE BY THE CONSTITUTION

WAR OF 1812

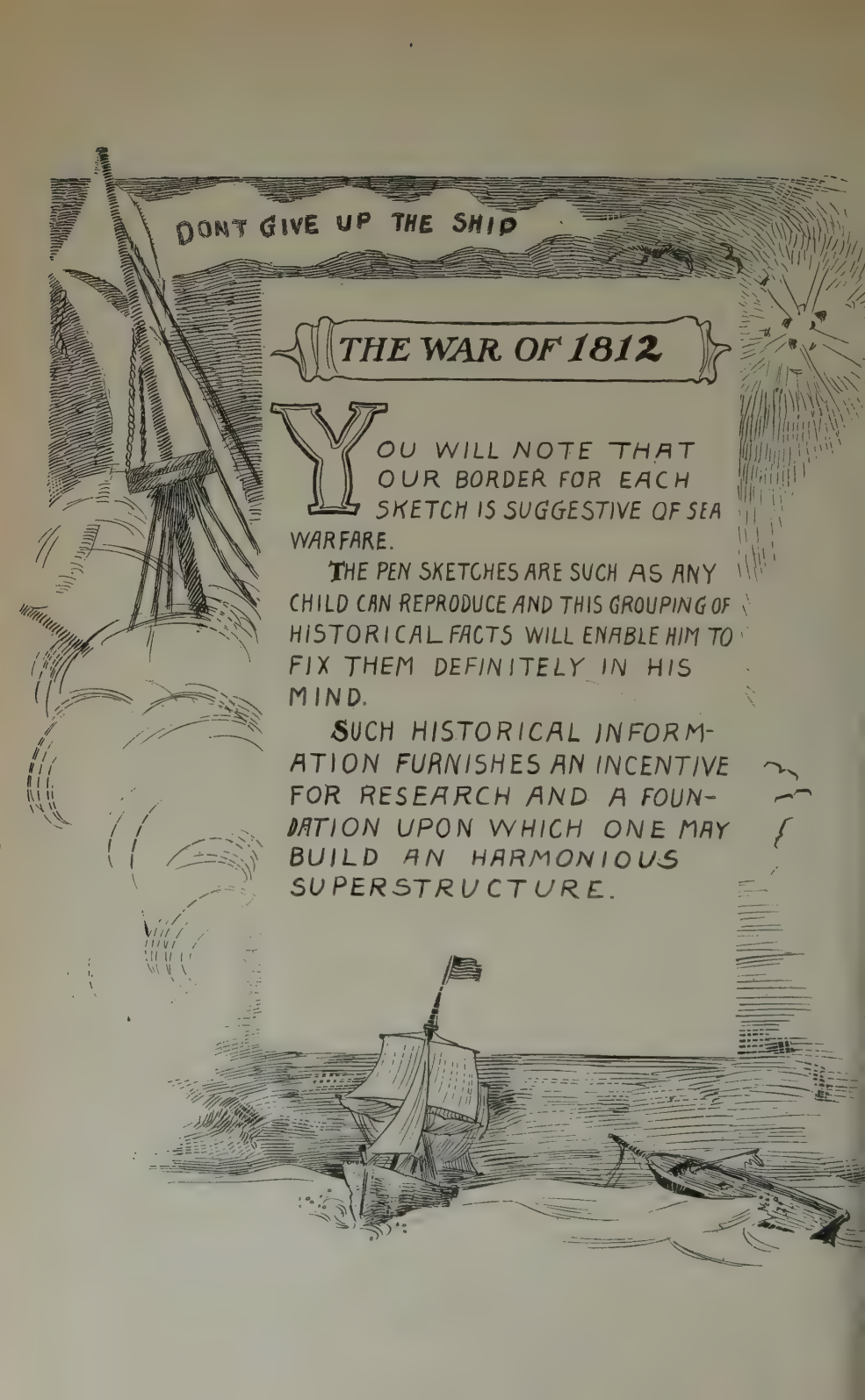
I-TIME
II-CAUSE
III-ACTS & EVENTS (INFLUENCING)
IV-GENERALS IN CHIEF
V-CAMPAIGNS & EVENTS
VI-RESULTS

SEAL OF INDIANA



GERRY-MANDERING

SEAL OF LOUISIANA



THE WAR OF 1812

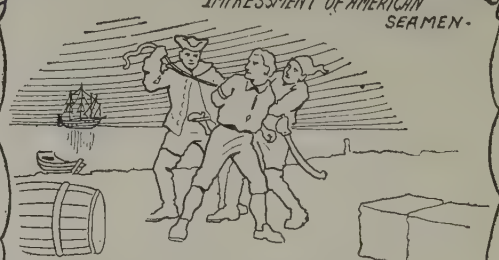
YOU WILL NOTE THAT OUR BORDER FOR EACH SKETCH IS SUGGESTIVE OF SEA WARFARE.

THE PEN SKETCHES ARE SUCH AS ANY CHILD CAN REPRODUCE AND THIS GROUPING OF HISTORICAL FACTS WILL ENABLE HIM TO FIX THEM DEFINITELY IN HIS MIND.

SUCH HISTORICAL INFORMATION FURNISHES AN INCENTIVE FOR RESEARCH AND A FOUNDATION UPON WHICH ONE MAY BUILD AN HARMONIOUS SUPERSTRUCTURE.

THE WAR OF 1812

FIRST YEAR-1812



IMPRESSMENT OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

"ONCE AN ENGLISHMAN, ALWAYS AN ENGLISHMAN"

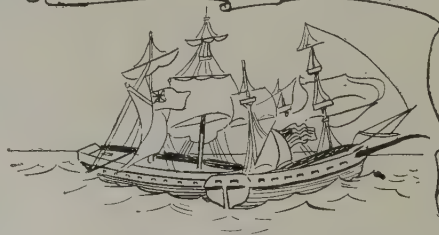
BROCK MONUMENT IN HONOR OF SIR ISAAC BROCK WHO WAS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS.

CAUSES

RIGHT OF SEARCH
IMPRESSMENT OF AMERICAN SEAMEN
INTERFERENCE WITH COMMERCE
DISPUTED POSSESSIONS

ACTS OR EVENTS (INFLUENCING)

900 AMERICAN SHIPS CONFISCATED
6000 AMERICAN SEAMEN IMPRESSED
THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL
NON-INTERCOURSE ACT

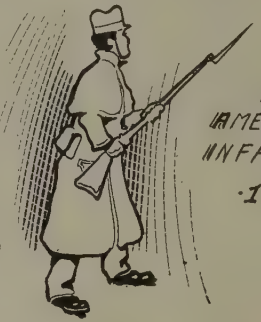


THE ENGLISH SHIP "FROLIC" CAPTURED BY THE "WASP"

-HAPPENINGS OF 1812-

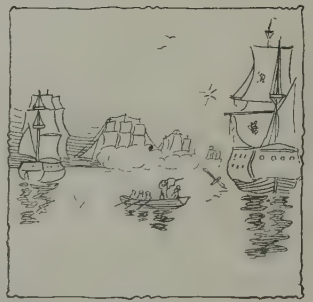
HULL'S INVASION OF CANADA
- BRITISH TAKE MACKINAW
- HULL SURRENDERED DETROIT
- BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS

NAVAL BATTLES
- CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE
- WASP AND FROLIC
- UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN
- CONSTITUTION AND JAVA
- ESSEX AND ALERT
- 300 BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS CAPTURED



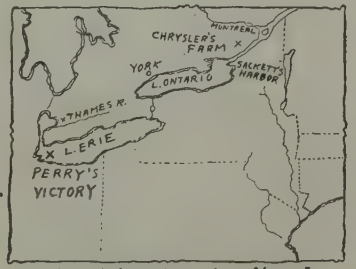
AN AMERICAN INFANTRYMAN OF 1812.

THE WAR OF 1812
SECOND YEAR-1813



PERRY CHANGING HIS FLAG-SHIP DURING THE BATTLE

"DONT GIVE UP THE SHIP"



The War in the North

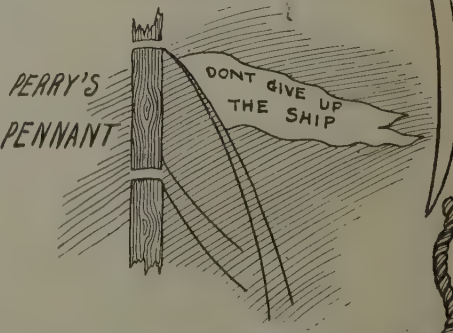
HAPPENINGS OF 1813

RECOVERY OF MICHIGAN
- BATTLE OF FRENCHTOWN
- PERRY'S VICTORY
- BATTLE OF THE THAMES

INVASION OF CANADA
- CAPTURE OF YORK
- BATTLE OF CHRYSLER'S FARM

CREEK INDIAN WAR

NAVAL BATTLES
- HORNET AND PEACOCK
- CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON

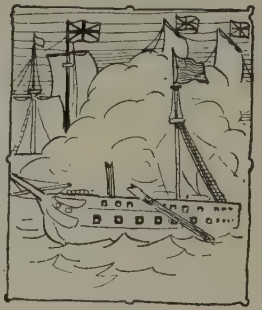


THE WAR OF 1812
THIRD YEAR-1814

"I'LL TRY SIR"

"REMEMBER THE RIVER RAISIN"

AT THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE



BATTLE BETWEEN THE ESSEX AND TWO ENGLISH SHIPS

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT AT THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA

"THE ENEMY SAY THAT THE AMERICANS ARE GOOD AT A LONG RANGE, BUT CANNOT STAND THE COLD IRON I CALL UPON YOU INSTANTLY TO GIVE THE LIE TO THE SLANDER. CHARGE!" —Gen. Scott.

TREATY OF GHENT
DEC 24, 1814

CONQUESTS WERE RESTORED
ENGLAND AND AMERICA AGREED
UPON A COMBINED EFFORT
TO SUPPRESS THE IMPORTATION
OF SLAVES FROM AFRICA.

ACT OF VANDALISM

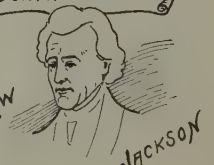
THE BRITISH BURN WASHINGTON, DESTROYING THE CAPITOL, THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE & THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

"I WILL MAKE A COW PASTURE OF THESE YANKEE CAPITOL GROUNDS." —Gen. Ross

THE WAR OF 1812

FOURTH YEAR-1815

HEAD QUARTERS OF GEN. JACKSON DURING THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS



ANDREW JACKSON

LIVE OAK UNDER WHICH GEN. PAKENHAM DIED

"BEHIND THE COTTON BALES"

THE BRITISH MEET WITH ANOTHER DEFEAT AT NEW ORLEANS

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE WAR

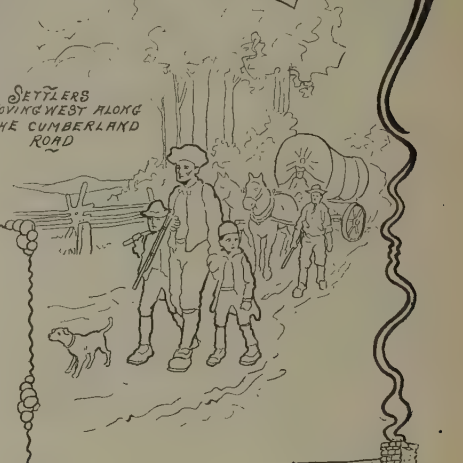
- MANUFACTORIES BUILT
- U.S. RENDERED MORE SELF RELIANT
- ENGLAND YIELDED RIGHT OF SEARCH
- PRESTIGE OF U.S. INCREASED AMONG THE NATIONS
- SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN NAVY WAS ESTABLISHED

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE WAR

- NATIONAL DEBT WAS INCREASED TO $127,000,000
- COMMERCE WAS RUINED

PIONEER DAYS

LEWIS FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE ROCKIES



SETTLERS MOVING WEST ALONG THE CUMBERLAND ROAD

SOME FAMOUS PIONEERS

LEWIS

CLARK

PIKE

DANIEL BOONE

DAVID CROCKETT

A SWEEP MILL

BREAKING FLAX

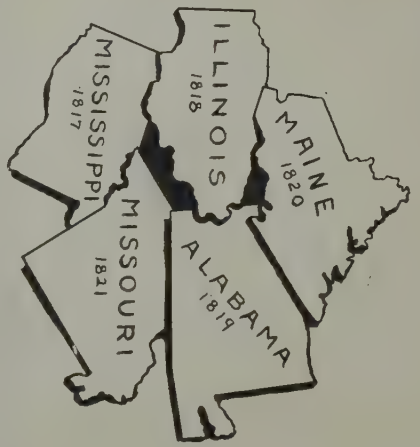
A HAND CORN-MILL

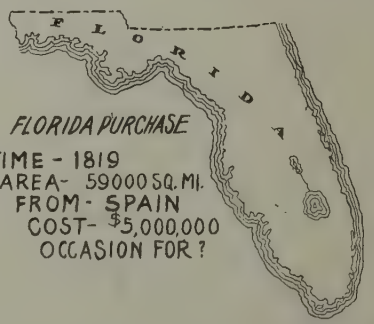
PEACE FOR THIRTY YEARS

1817 JAMES MONROE 1825

"ERA OF GOOD FEELING"

STATES ADMITTED

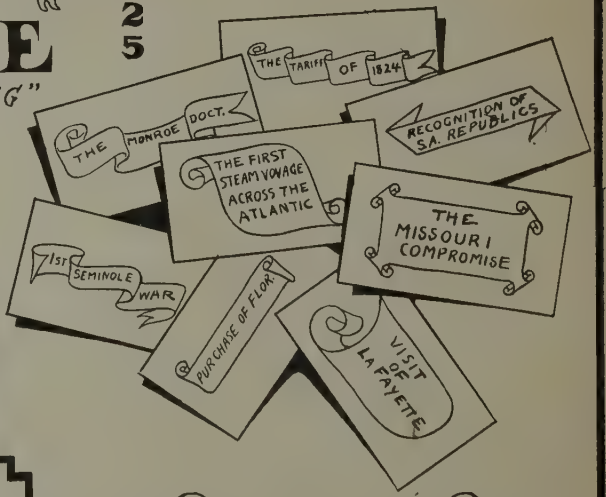




FLORIDA PURCHASE

TIME - 1819
AREA - 59000 SQ. MI.
FROM - SPAIN
COST - $5,000,000
OCCASION FOR ?

IMPORTANT EVENTS



Missouri Compromise

TIME 1820
AUTHORS
STATEMENT
RESULT

LAFAYETTE AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON

Monroe Doctrine

TIME - 1823
CAUSE
STATEMENT
RESULT

1825

"THE WALKING VOCABULARY"
"THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT"

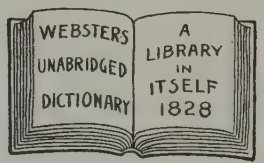
J·Q·ADAMS ADMINISTRATION

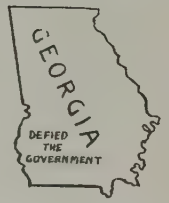
1829

"THIS IS THE LAST OF EARTH"
"TALENT, OPPORTUNITY, EFFORT, RESULTS."

JEFFERSON
JULY 4, 1826.

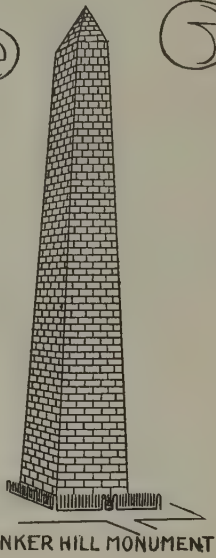
ADAMS
JULY 4, 1826.





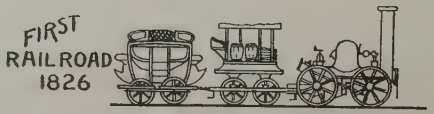
IMPORTANT EVENTS

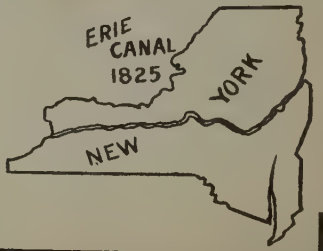
1825 - BUNKER HILL
ERIE CANAL OPENED
1826 - DEATH OF JOHN ADAMS
DEATH OF JEFFERSON
DISAPPEARANCE OF MORGAN
1827 - FIRST RAILWAY
1828 - BILL OF ABOMINATIONS
WEBSTERS DICTIONARY



NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN	ANTI MASONIC
I - TIME - 1825 - 35	I - TIME - 1827
II - PRINCIPLES: PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT, PROTECTIVE TARIFF, NATIONAL BANK	II - PLATFORM: SUPPRESSION OF MASONRY, OPPOSITION TO SECRET SOCIETIES
III - LEADERS: CLAY, ADAMS, WEBSTER	III - PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE - WILLIAM WIRT -
IV - PRESIDENT - ADAMS.	IV - INFLUENCE: CONTROLLED N.Y. ELECTIONS -





JACKSON

1829 — 1837

OLD HICKORY

THE FIVE IMPORTANT EVENTS

SPOILS SYSTEM

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS"

ROTATION IN OFFICE
KITCHEN CABINET
POCKET VETOES

ANTI SLAVERY MOVEMENT

NEW ENGLAND ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY ORGANIZED

"THE LIBERATOR"
GARRISON

U·S·BANK

CHARTER VETOED
SPECULATION
SPECIAL CIRCULAR

STATE BANKS
"Pet Banks"

THOS BENTON

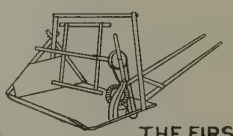
NULLIFICATION

RESISTANCE OF NATIONAL LAW

FORCE ACT

GAG RULE

THE "BLOODY BILL"



THE FIRST HARVESTER

CHICAGO IN 1832

OTHER EVENTS

INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO
MORMONISM ESTABLISHED
DEATHS OF MONROE & MADISON

TREATY WITH BRAZIL
TEXAS DECLARES INDEPENDENCE
GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK
CHOLERA VISITS U.S.
ARK. & MICH. ADMITTED

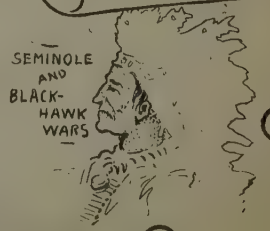
LITERARY

RISE OF AMERICAN LITERATURE AND CHEAP NEWSPAPERS

BRYANT-WHITTIER
HAWTHORNE-IRVING
LONGFELLOW-COOPER
EMERSON-HOLMES
-POE-

N.Y. SUN FOUNDED
N.Y. HERALD FOUNDED

ALAMO



SEMINOLE AND BLACK-HAWK WARS

VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION

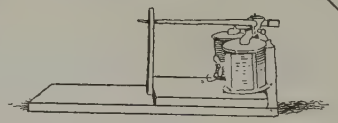
·1837-1841·

THE ALTON RIOTS
·1837·

THE GREAT
FINANCIAL PANIC
···· OF 1837 ····
THE
SUBTREASURY SYSTEM
· ESTABLISHED ·

6TH CENSUS-POP-17,069,453
·1840·

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH
PATENTED-1837·



THE
CANADIAN REBELLION
·1837·

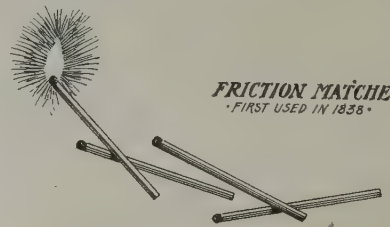
CHEROKEE INDIANS
REMOVED TO INDIAN TERRITORY
·1838·

PROCESS OF
VULCANIZING RUBBER
DISCOVERED IN
·1839·

SUBTREASURY BILL PASSED
·1840·

FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL
OPENED IN MASS.
·1839

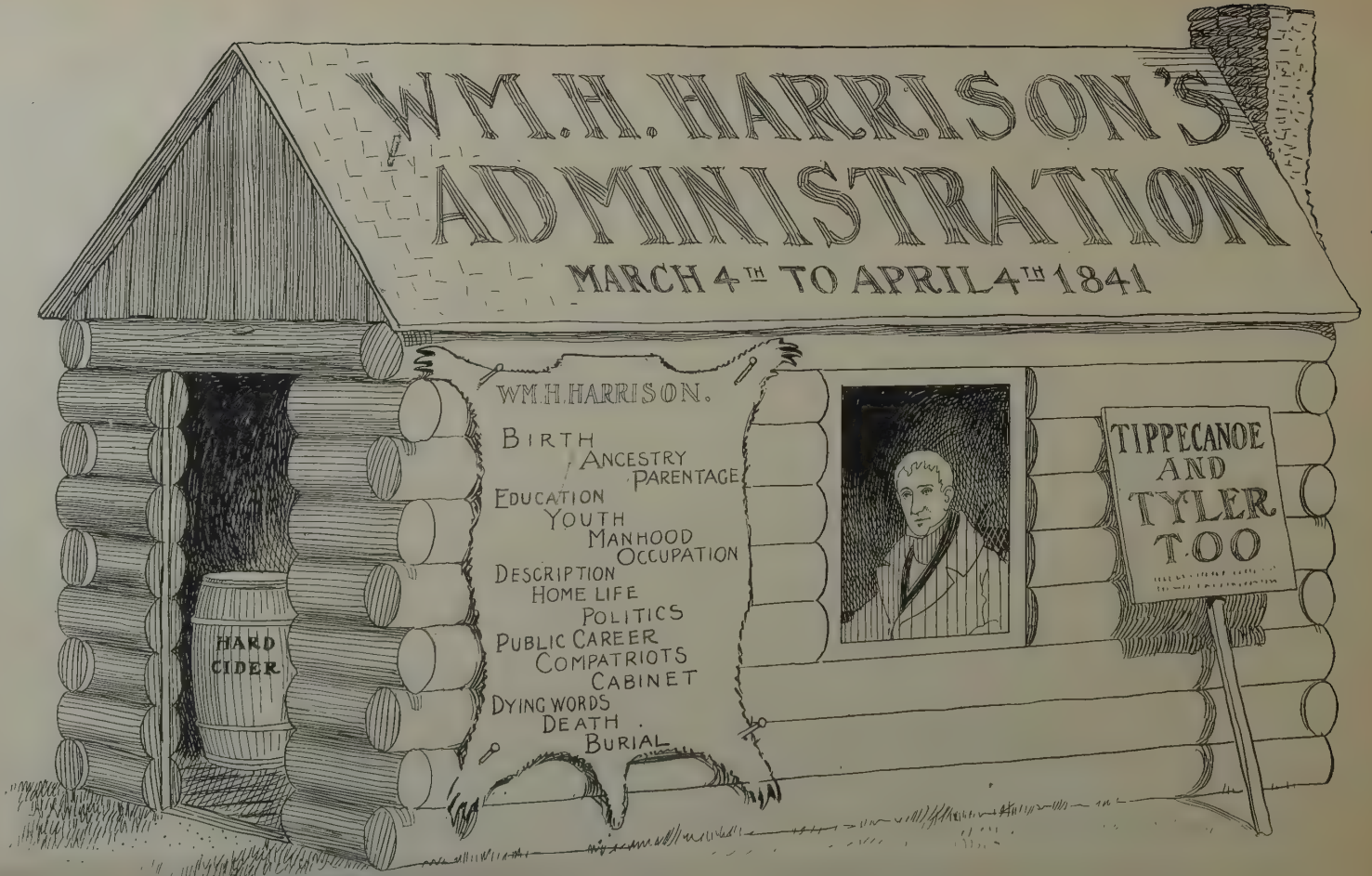
FIRST PHOTOGRAPH
TAKEN IN AMERICA···
·1839·

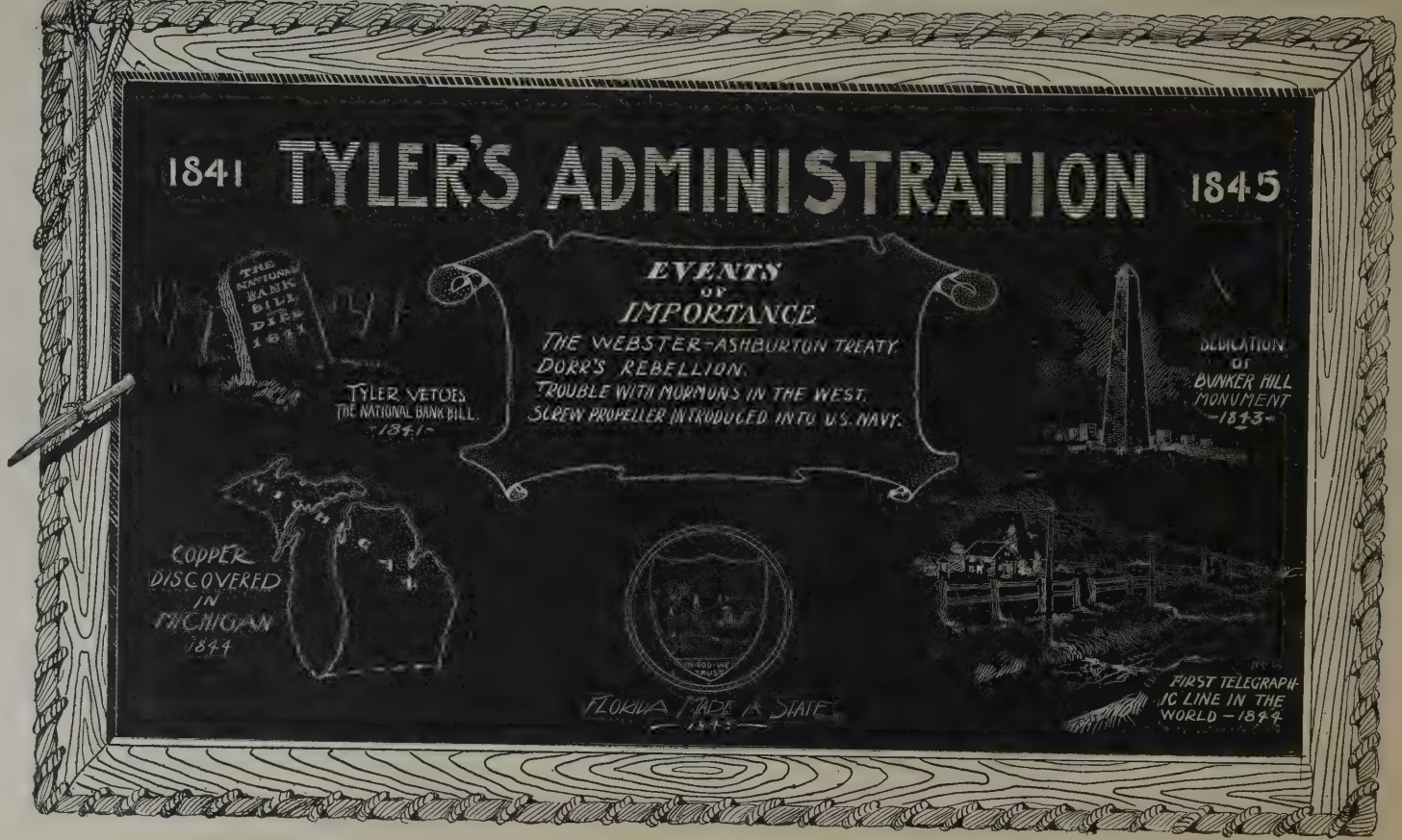


FRICTION MATCHES
·FIRST USED IN 1838·

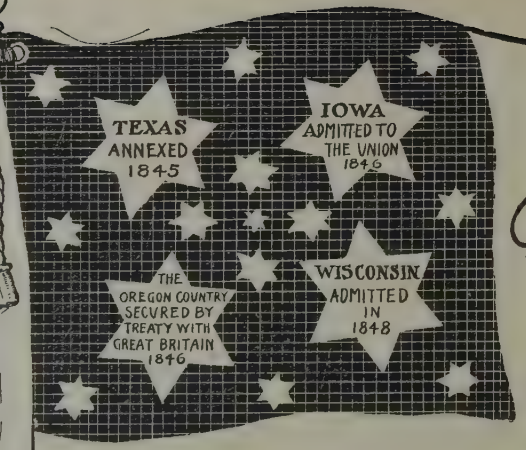
VICTORIA CROWNED

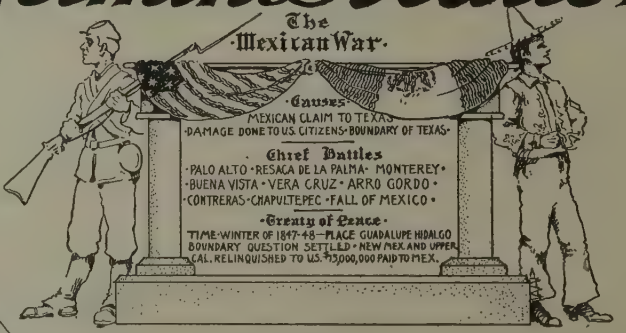
THE
SEMINOLE
·WAR·

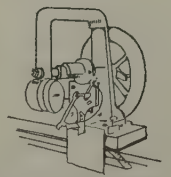

WM. H. HARRISON'S
ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 4TH TO APRIL 4TH 1841
WM. H. HARRISON.
BIRTH
ANCESTRY
PARENTAGE
EDUCATION
YOUTH
MANHOOD
OCCUPATION
DESCRIPTION
HOME LIFE
POLITICS
PUBLIC CAREER
COMPATRIOTS
CABINET
DYING WORDS
DEATH
BURIAL
HARD CIDER
TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO


1841 TYLER'S ADMINISTRATION 1845
THE NATIONAL BANK BILL DIED 1841
TYLER VETOES THE NATIONAL BANK BILL. -1841-
EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE
THE WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY.
DORR'S REBELLION.
TROUBLE WITH MORMONS IN THE WEST.
SCREW PROPELLER INTRODUCED INTO U.S. NAVY.
DEDICATION OF BUNKER HILL MONUMENT -1843-
COPPER DISCOVERED IN MICHIGAN 1844
IN GOD WE TRUST
FLORIDA MADE A STATE -1845-
FIRST TELEGRAPHIC LINE IN THE WORLD -1844

·1845 Polks– ·1849·
Administration


TEXAS ANNEXED 1845
IOWA ADMITTED TO THE UNION 1846
THE OREGON COUNTRY SECURED BY TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN 1846
WISCONSIN ADMITTED IN 1848


The ·Mexican War·
·Causes·
MEXICAN CLAIM TO TEXAS
·DAMAGE DONE TO U.S. CITIZENS· BOUNDARY OF TEXAS·
·Chief Battles·
·PALO ALTO ·RESACA DE LA PALMA· MONTEREY·
·BUENA VISTA ·VERA CRUZ· ARRO GORDO·
·CONTRERAS· CHAPULTEPEC ·FALL OF MEXICO·
·Treaty of Peace·
TIME·WINTER OF 1847-48—PLACE GUADALUPE HIDALGO
BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED · NEW MEX. AND UPPER CAL. RELINQUISHED TO U.S. $15,000,000 PAID TO MEX.



SEWING MACHINE
INVENTED BY HOWE·1845·

·HAPPENINGS·

NAVAL SCHOOL FOUNDED AT ANNAPOLIS-1845-
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED-1846-
1ST OPERATION PERFORMED BY USE OF ETHER-1846-
HOE CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS INVENTED 1847-
SALT LAKE CITY FOUNDED -1849-

THE MEXICAN WAR

"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS"

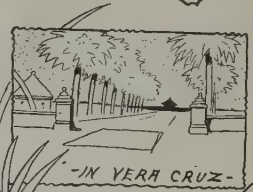
SANTA ANNA

Events.

CAUSES

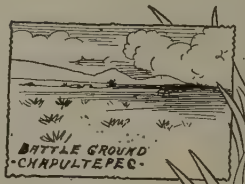
ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.
DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINE.
EVENTS LEADING TO WAR.

TAYLOR'S CAMPAIGN



-IN VERA CRUZ-

KEARNEY'S CAMPAIGN



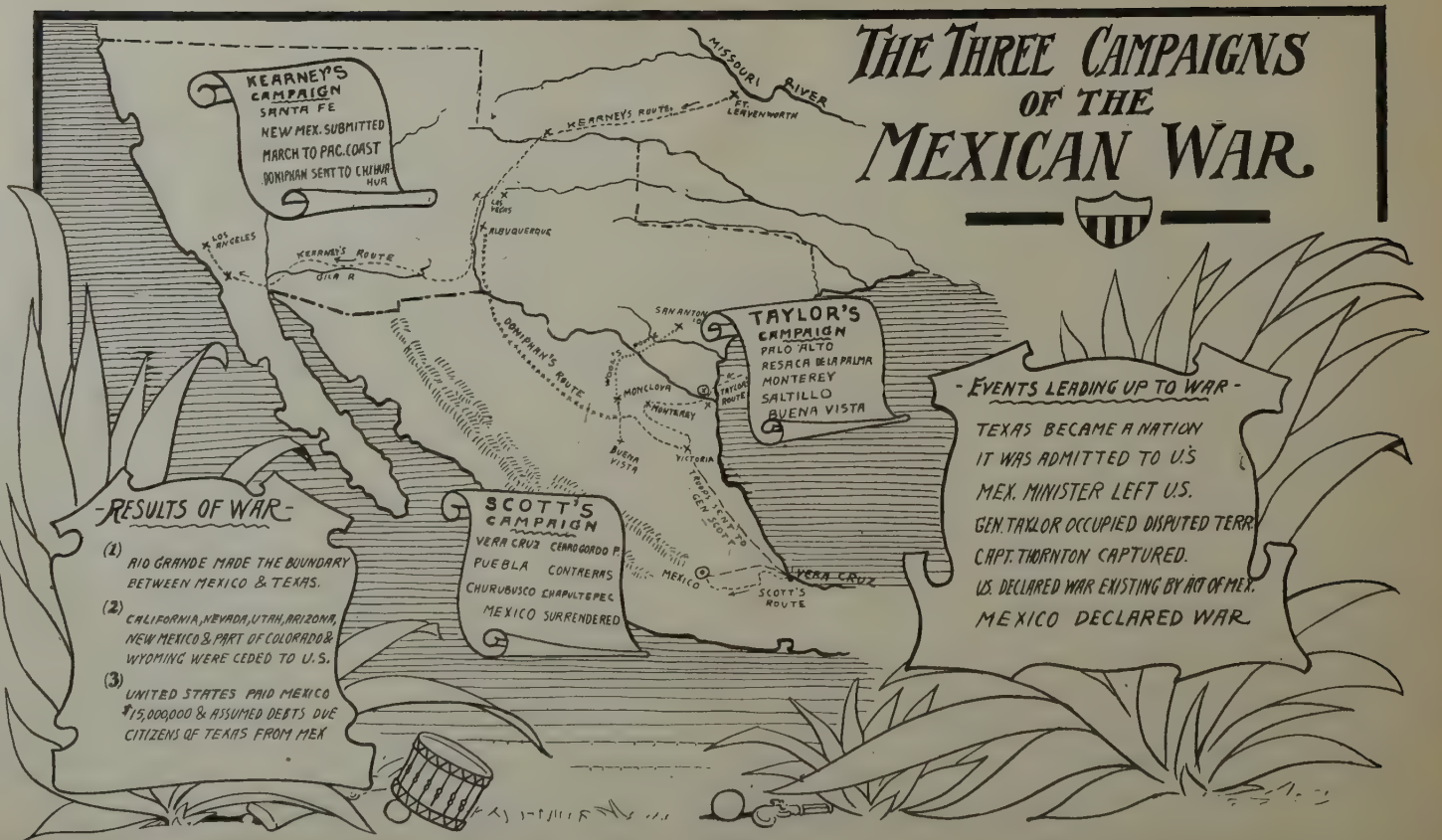
BATTLE GROUND -CHAPULTEPEC-

TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

"REMEMBER THE ALAMO"

SCOTT'S CAMPAIGN

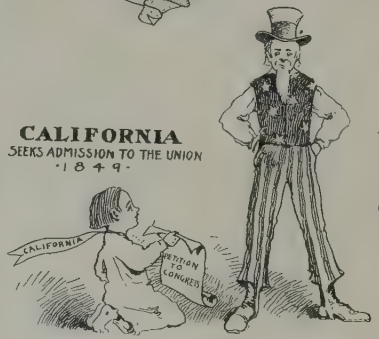
RESULTS OF THE WAR

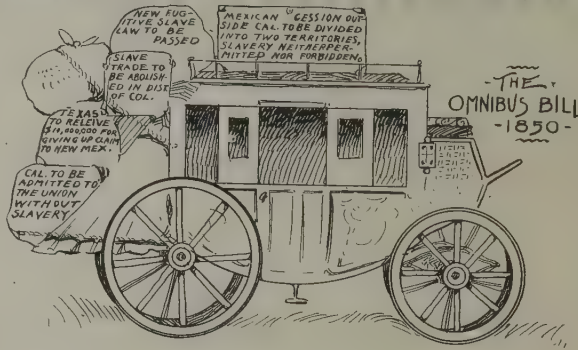

THE THREE CAMPAIGNS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.
KEARNEY'S CAMPAIGN
SANTA FE
NEW MEX. SUBMITTED
MARCH TO PAC. COAST
DONIPHAN SENT TO CHIHUAHUA
MISSOURI RIVER
FT. LEAVENWORTH
KEARNEY'S ROUTE
LOS VEGAS
ALBUQUERQUE
LOS ANGELES
KEARNEY'S ROUTE
GILA R.
DONIPHAN'S ROUTE
SAN ANTONIO
MONCLOVA
MONTERAY
BUENA VISTA
VICTORIA
TAYLOR'S ROUTE
TAYLOR'S CAMPAIGN
PALO ALTO
RESACA DE LA PALMA
MONTEREY
SALTILLO
BUENA VISTA
GEN. SCOTT'S ROUTE
MEXICO
VERA CRUZ
SCOTT'S ROUTE
SCOTT'S CAMPAIGN
VERA CRUZ CERRO GORDO P.
PUEBLA CONTRERAS
CHURUBUSCO CHAPULTEPEC
MEXICO SURRENDERED
- EVENTS LEADING UP TO WAR -
TEXAS BECAME A NATION
IT WAS ADMITTED TO U.S
MEX. MINISTER LEFT U.S.
GEN. TAYLOR OCCUPIED DISPUTED TERR.
CAPT. THORNTON CAPTURED.
U.S. DECLARED WAR EXISTING BY ACT OF MEX.
MEXICO DECLARED WAR
- RESULTS OF WAR -
(1) RIO GRANDE MADE THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN MEXICO & TEXAS.
(2) CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, UTAH, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO & PART OF COLORADO & WYOMING WERE CEDED TO U.S.
(3) UNITED STATES PAID MEXICO $15,000,000 & ASSUMED DEBTS DUE CITIZENS OF TEXAS FROM MEX

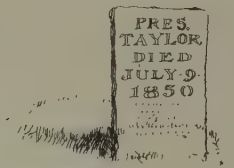
TAYLOR'S ADMINISTRATION

1849

1850

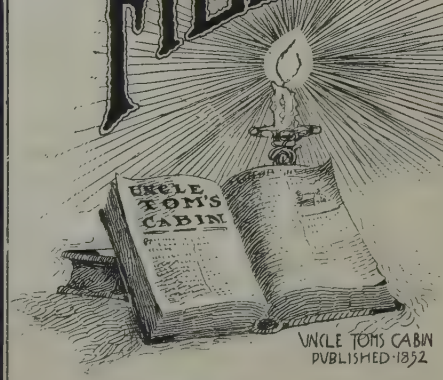



NEW FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW TO BE PASSED
SLAVE TRADE TO BE ABOLISHED IN DIST OF COL.
TEXAS TO RECEIVE $10,000,000 FOR GIVING UP CLAIM TO NEW MEX.
CAL TO BE ADMITTED TO THE UNION WITHOUT SLAVERY
MEXICAN CESSION OUTSIDE CAL. TO BE DIVIDED INTO TWO TERRITORIES, SLAVERY NEITHER PERMITTED NOR FORBIDDEN.
THE OMNIBUS BILL
·1850·



THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA

FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION 1850-1853



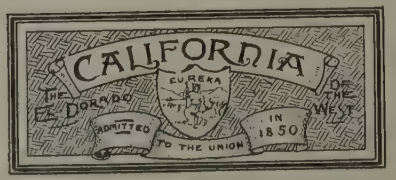
UNCLE TOMS CABIN
PUBLISHED·1852

·IMPORTANT EVENTS·

PACIFIC RAILWAY SURVEYS ORDERED·1853·
HUNGARIAN PATRIOT KOSSUTH SEEKS AID IN UNITED STATES
·1852·

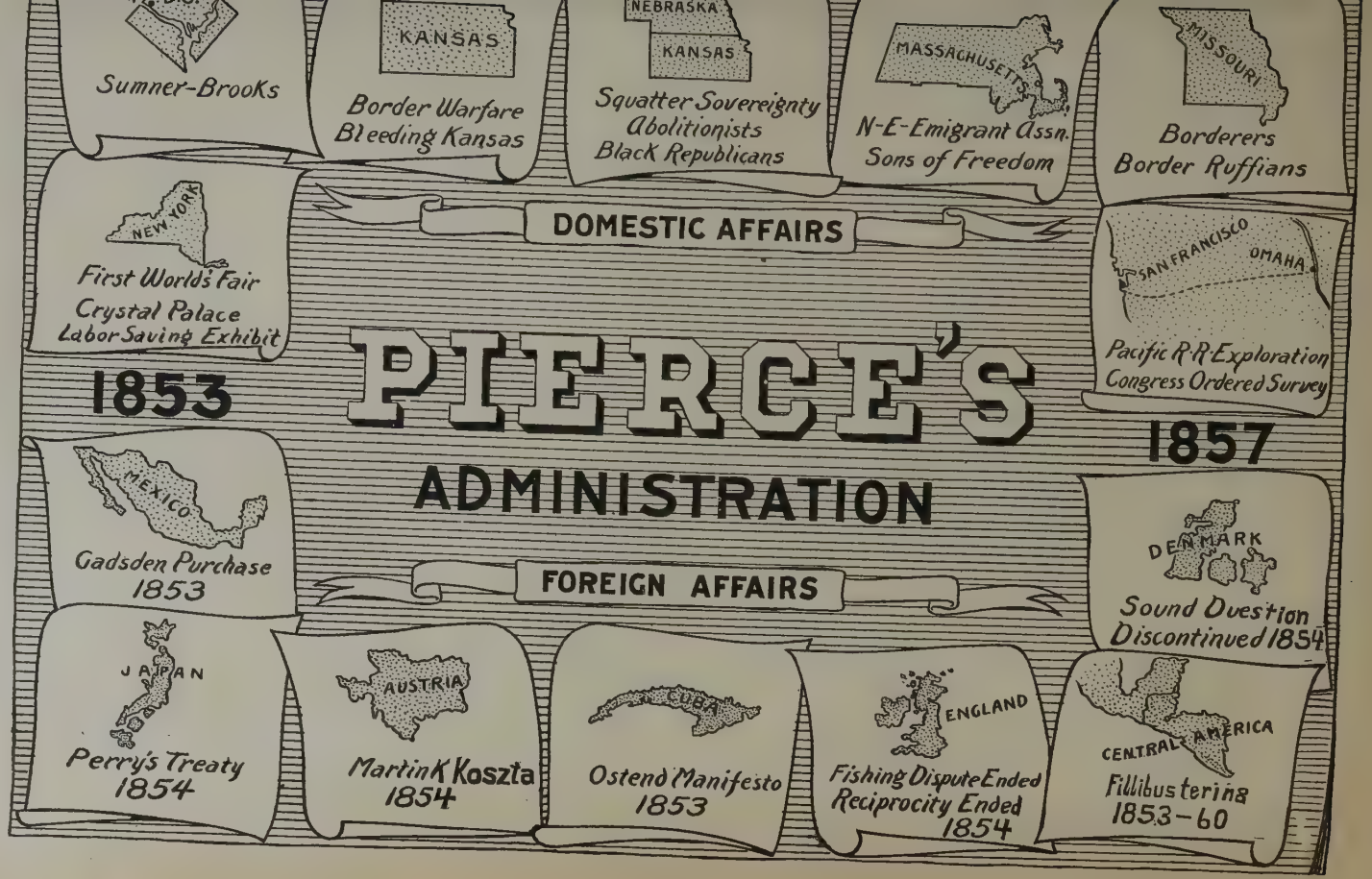
MANY ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS SENT OUT

MAINE LAW PASSED
(1ST TEMPERANCE LAW)
·1851·



THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

GUIDING A RUNAWAY NEGRO TO THE NEXT "STATION"


Sumner-Brooks
KANSAS
Border Warfare
Bleeding Kansas
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
Squatter Sovereignty
Abolitionists
Black Republicans
MASSACHUSETTS
N-E-Emigrant Assn.
Sons of Freedom
MISSOURI
Borderers
Border Ruffians
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS
NEW YORK
First World's Fair
Crystal Palace
Labor Saving Exhibit
SAN FRANCISCO
OMAHA
Pacific R.R. Exploration
Congress Ordered Survey
1853
PIERCE'S
ADMINISTRATION
1857
MEXICO
Gadsden Purchase
1853
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DENMARK
Sound Question
Discontinued 1854
JAPAN
Perry's Treaty
1854
AUSTRIA
Martin K Koszta
1854
CUBA
Ostend Manifesto
1853
ENGLAND
Fishing Dispute Ended
Reciprocity Ended
1854
CENTRAL AMERICA
Fillibustering
1853-60

Buchanan's Administration

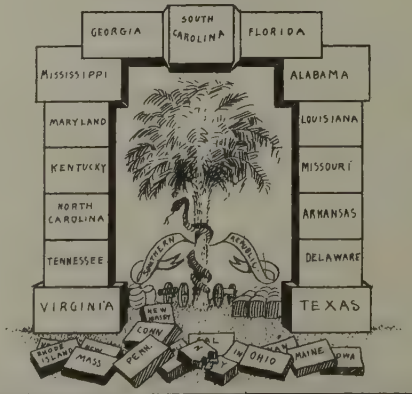
1857 — 1861

MINNESOTA BECOMES A STATE – 1858 –

OREGON ADMITTED TO THE UNION – 1859 –

KANSAS ADMITTED AS A STATE – 1860 –

CONFEDERATE STATES ORGANIZED IN 1861 –



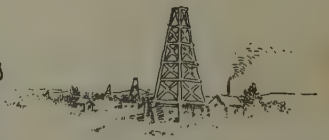
• JOHN BROWN'S RAID AT HARPER'S FERRY • – 1859

• DRED SCOTT DECISION • 1857 •

•• OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS ••

FINANCIAL PANIC - 1857	COMSTOCK LODE DISCOVERED - 1858
LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE - 1857	MORMONS AT UTAH OVERPOWERED - 1858
LINCOLN - DOUGLAS DEBATES - 1858	8TH CENSUS - POP: 31,443,321 - 1860

• SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA - 1860 •

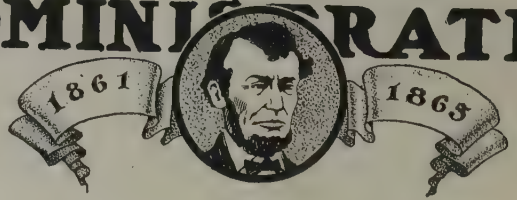


• OIL DISCOVERED IN PENNSYLVANIA • – 1859 •

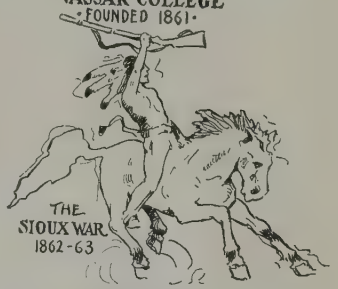
LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION

NEVADA ADMITTED TO THE UNION-1864

WEST VIRGINIA ADMITTED TO THE UNION-1863-

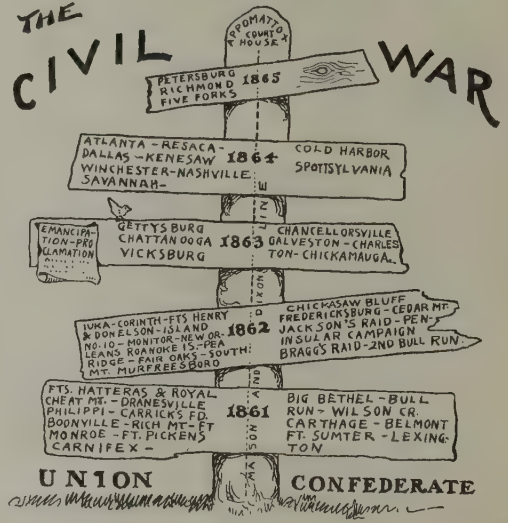


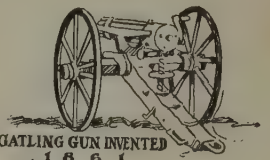
VASSAR COLLEGE FOUNDED 1861-



THE SIOUX WAR 1862-63

THE CIVIL WAR


APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE
PETERSBURG RICHMOND FIVE FORKS 1865
ATLANTA - RESACA - DALLAS - KENESAW WINCHESTER - NASHVILLE SAVANNAH - 1864
COLD HARBOR SPOTTSYLVANIA
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
GETTYSBURG CHATTANOOGA VICKSBURG 1863
CHANCELLORSVILLE GALVESTON - CHARLESTON - CHICKAMAUGA
IUKA - CORINTH - FTS HENRY & DONELSON - ISLAND NO. 10 - MONITOR - NEW ORLEANS ROANOKE IS. - PEA RIDGE - FAIR OAKS - SOUTH MT. MURFREESBORO 1862
CHICKASAW BLUFF FREDERICKSBURG - CEDAR MT. JACKSON'S RAID - PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN BRAGG'S RAID - 2ND BULL RUN
FTS. HATTERAS & ROYAL CHEAT MT. - DRANESVILLE PHILIPPI - CARRICK'S FD. BOONVILLE - RICH MT. - FT MONROE - FT. PICKENS CARNIFEX - 1861
BIG BETHEL - BULL RUN - WILSON CR. CARTHAGE - BELMONT FT. SUMTER - LEXINGTON
UNION
CONFEDERATE



GATLING GUN INVENTED 1861

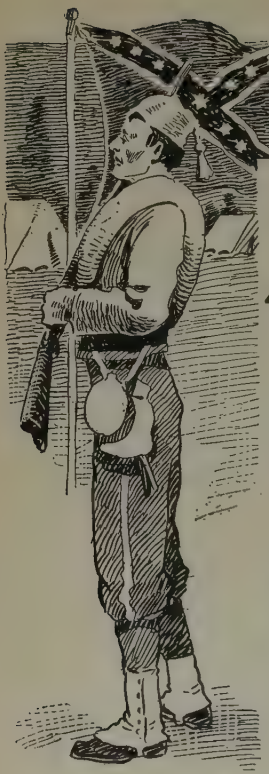
FREE MAIL DELIVERY IN LARGE CITIES ESTABLISHED-1863

EVENTS

GROUNDS PURCHASED FOR NAT. CEMETERIES-1861
ADDITIONAL TAXES TO PROVIDE FOR WAR-1861
HOMESTEAD LAW - 1861
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE FOUNDED-1862
PAC. RR. & TEL. AUTHORIZED - 1862-
THE ANTI-POLYGAMY ACT - 1862

EVENTS

FIRST ISSUE OF GREENBACKS-1862
CONSCRIPTION ACT - 1863
NATIONAL BANK FOUNDED-1863
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION-1863
POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM EST. 1864
THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR-1864



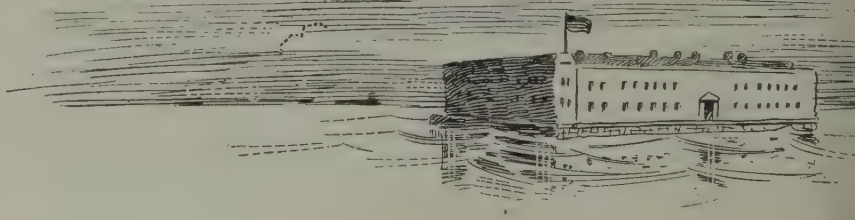
THE CIVIL WAR

THE SERIES OF PEN SKETCHES OUTLINING THE CIVIL WAR PORTRAY THE CHARACTERISTIC EVENTS OF EACH YEAR IN SUCH A WAY AS TO INDELIBLY IMPRESS THEM ON THE STUDENT'S MIND.

WE ALSO GIVE A SPECIAL PAGE "CAUSES" AND A NUMBER OF REVIEW SKETCHES WHICH ARE VERY SUGGESTIVE.

IF THE TEACHER WILL USE THE "TREE" DESIGN AND DEVELOP IT AS THE DIFFERENT BATTLES ARE STUDIED IT WILL PROVE AN EFFECTIVE DEVICE.

IF THE RESULTS ARE PICTURED TO THE CHILD AS HERE PRESENTED THE FACTS WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED.

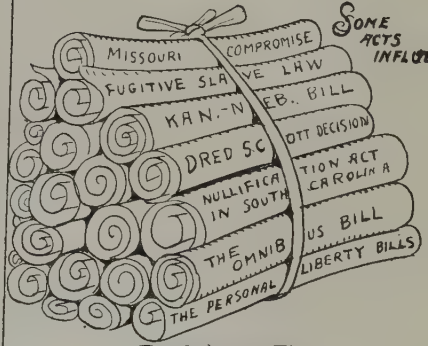


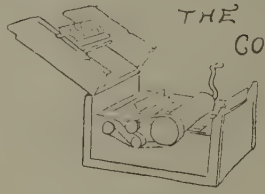
CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

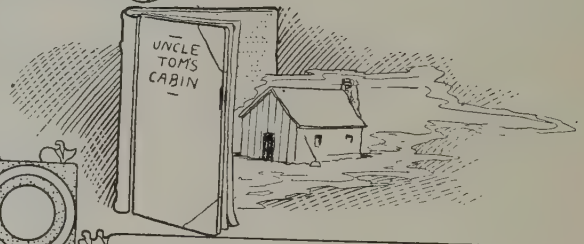
THIS IS A NATION

AND NOT A LEAGUE
—ANDREW JACKSON

SOME ACTS INFLUENCING







CAUSES.

REAL BUT REMOTE—

DIFFERENT INTERPRETATION OF CONSTITUTION.
DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF LABOR IN NORTH & SOUTH.
LACK OF INTERCOURSE.

IMMEDIATE—

SECESSION OF THE STATES.

THE CIVIL WAR
FIRST YEAR - 1861-

"SEE, THERE'S JACKSON STANDING LIKE A STONEWALL!"

GEN. "STONEWALL" JACKSON AT BULL RUN

···EVENTS···

ATTACK ON FORT SUMPTER
CALL FOR TROOPS
CAMPAIGNS IN VIRGINIA
WAR IN MISSOURI
ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN NATIONS
TRENT AFFAIR.

CAPITOL OF THE CONFEDERACY AT RICHMOND

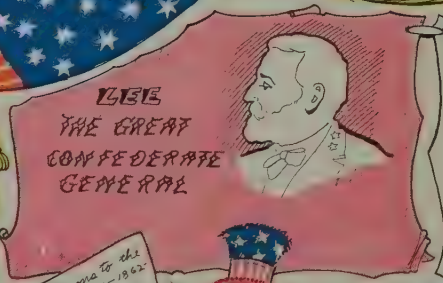
"ON TO RICHMOND!"

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FORT SUMPTER IN 1861

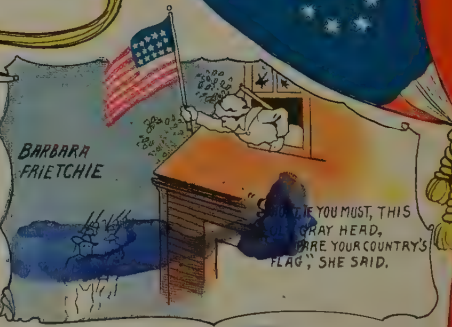
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

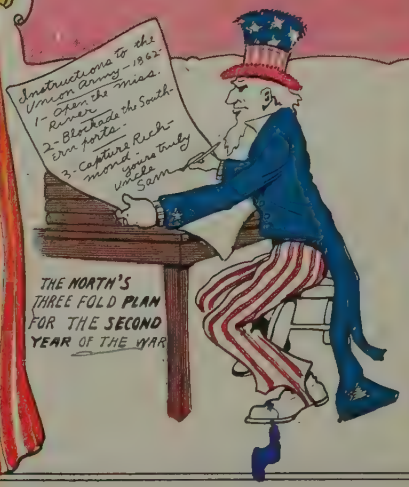
THE CIVIL WAR
SECOND YEAR - 1862



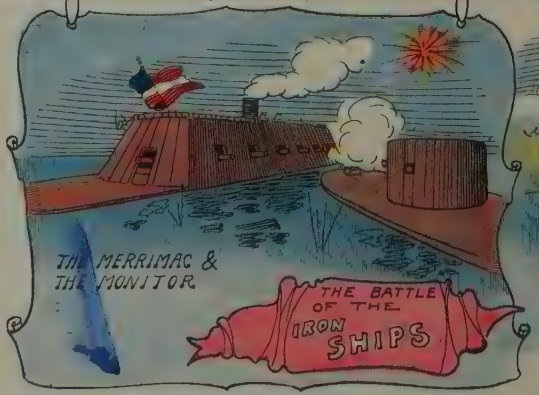
CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS

MERRIMAC AND MONITOR
WAR IN KENTUCKY & TENNESSEE
OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI
ADVANCE ON RICHMOND
LEE'S INVASION OF MARYLAND
BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG
FIRST ISSUE OF GREENBACKS





THE NORTH'S THREE FOLD PLAN FOR THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR



BURNSIDE'S BRIDGE - ANTIETAM CREEK - ANTIETAM - THE BATTLE THAT MARKED LEE'S FAILURE IN HIS FIRST INVASION OF THE NORTH.

Variety—Classification

To the student familiar with history these pen sketches are self-interpreting. A careful study of them will reveal many facts that are not seen at a casual glance.

While we believe there is enough variety to overcome monotony, yet we have endeavored to classify the events in such a way as to assist the memory.

Variety is apparent in every sketch, and we simply mention one feature you will notice that the administrations have different borders and the titles are in different styles of letter.

The classification is shown in many ways, and we call attention to the similarity of borders for the series of each war. The border for the Intercolonial war is significant of Indian warfare, and the Revolution is representative of that period. In the war of 1812, which was carried on at sea, the border is indicative of sea warfare, and in the Civil war the flags of the Blue and the Gray are draped on either side.

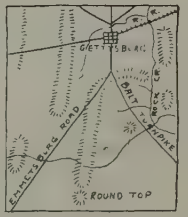
The simplicity in the drawings representing the Merrimac and Monitor show how easy it is for the child to reproduce these battle scenes in an impressive way. The few lines in the pen portrait of General Lee enable any pupil to make such sketches. The old bridge at Antietam marks such an historic place and is so easily drawn that a teacher is hardly justified in taking a class over this subject without having the scene before them. This illustrative work impresses the student with the facts and enables the teacher to do effective work.

A careful study of these sketches and a reproduction of them by the pupils, either on the blackboard or in written work, will interest the pupil and result in better teaching, as well.

THE CIVIL WAR

THIRD YEAR - 1863 -

GETTYSBURG AND VICINITY

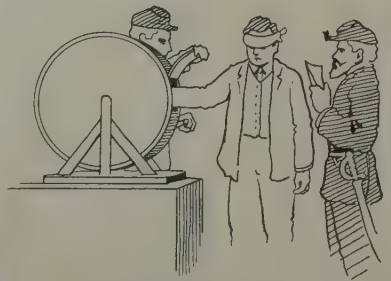


--EVENTS--

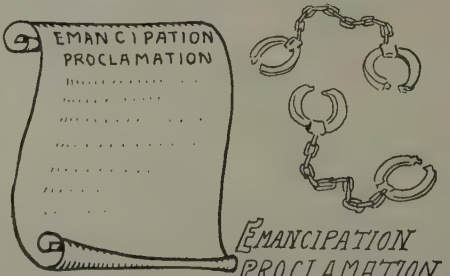
THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG
THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA
THE SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA
THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON

THE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR

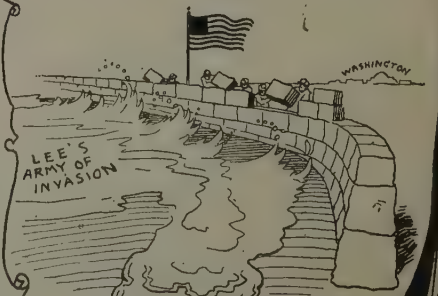
VICKSBURG AND VICINITY



THE "DRAFTING WHEEL"



EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION -ISSUED-

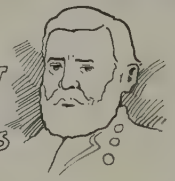


THE TURNING OF THE TIDE

THE CIVIL WAR

FOURTH YEAR-1864-

"I WILL FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER"



U.S. GRANT IS GIVEN COMMAND OF THE UNION TROOPS-

--EVENTS--

CAPTURE OF **ATLANTA**

HOOD'S CAMPAIGN

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE **SEA**

GRANT'S ADVANCE UPON **RICHMOND**

EARLY'S CAMPAIGN IN THE **SHENANDOAH** VALLEY

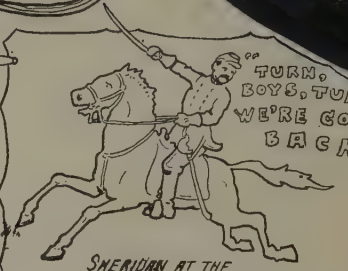
MINE EXPLOSION AT **PETERSBURG**

CAPTURE OF THE **WELDON R.R.**

THE **ALABAMA** & THE **KEARSARGE.**

BLOCKADE OF **MOBILE.**

"TURN, BOYS, TURN; WE'RE GOING BACK!"



SHERIDAN AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

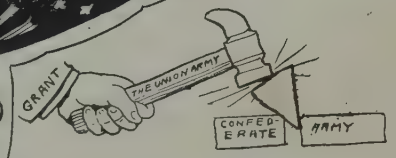
ADMIRAL **FARRAGUT** AT **MOBILE**

AT THE BEGINNING OF 1864 THE CONFEDERACY HAD BEEN CUT DOWN TO VA. N.CAR., S.CAR., & GA.

THE **ALABAMA** & THE **KEARSARGE.**

THE CIVIL WAR

FIFTH YEAR-1865-



GRANT'S "HAMMERING" CAMPAIGN

--EVENTS--

SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH THE CAROLINAS

LEE'S ATTEMPT TO FORCE HIS WAY OUT OF RICHMOND

GRANT ENTERS PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND

LEE SURRENDERS HIS ARMY

JOHNSTON SURRENDERS

LIBBY PRISON - THE TOBACCO WARE-HOUSE USED AS A PRISON FOR UNION SOLDIERS

A "FORAGER"

RAILROAD BATTERY USED BY GRANT IN, 1865

M'LEAN HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF APPOMATOX COURT HOUSE WHERE GRANT & LEE ARRANGED THE TERMS OF SURRENDER

THE SHERIDAN MONUMENT ARLINGTON VA.

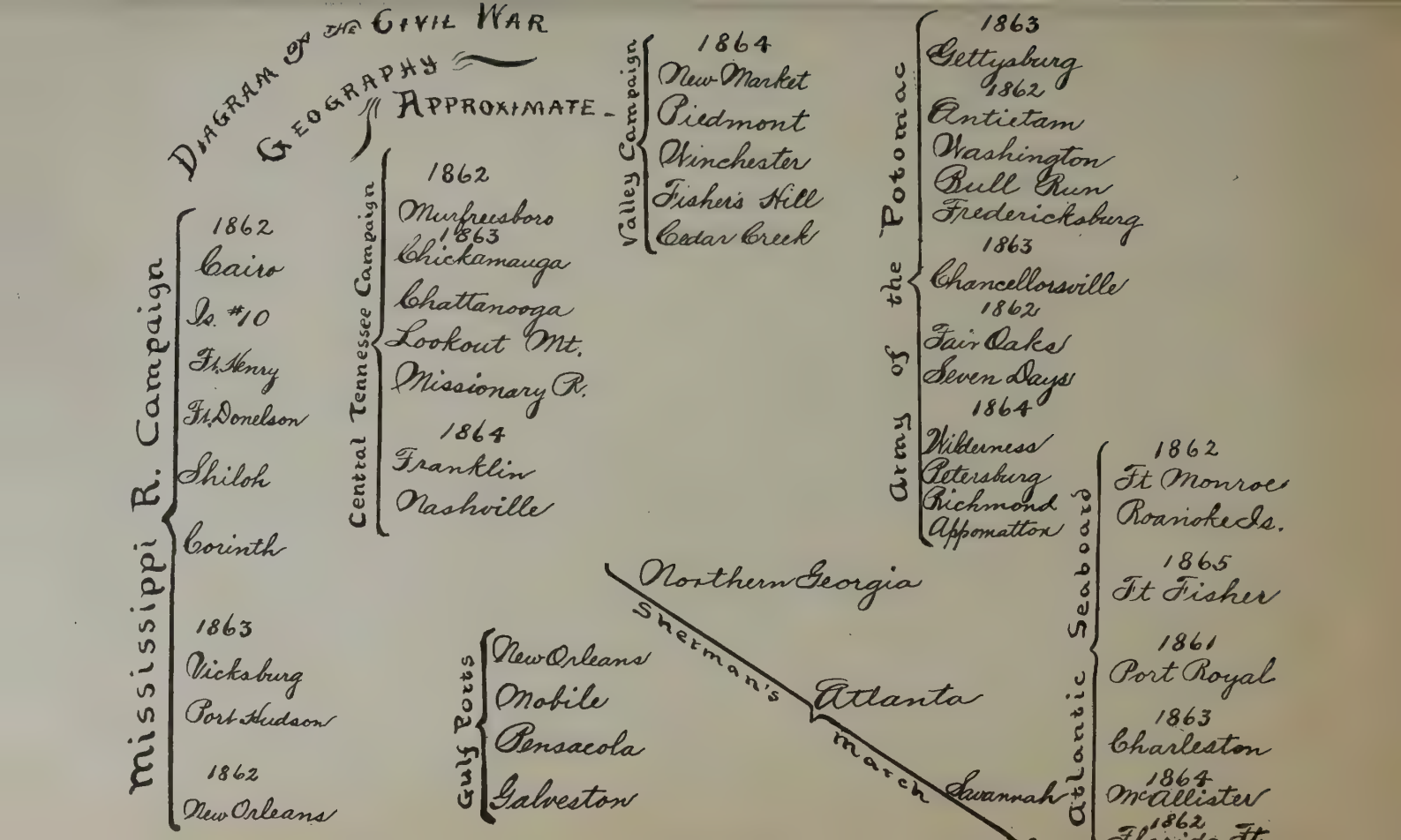
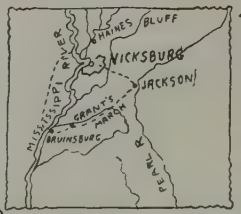


Diagram of the Civil War
Geography
Approximate
Mississippi R. Campaign
1862
Cairo
Is. #10
Ft. Henry
Ft. Donelson
Shiloh
Corinth
1863
Vicksburg
Port Hudson
1862
New Orleans
Central Tennessee Campaign
1862
Murfreesboro
1863
Chickamauga
Chattanooga
Lookout Mt.
Missionary R.
1864
Franklin
Nashville
Valley Campaign
1864
New Market
Piedmont
Winchester
Fisher's Hill
Cedar Creek
Army of the Potomac
1863
Gettysburg
1862
Antietam
Washington
Bull Run
Fredericksburg
1863
Chancellorsville
1862
Fair Oaks
Seven Days
1864
Wilderness
Petersburg
Richmond
Appomattox
Northern Georgia
Sherman's
March
Atlanta
Savannah
Gulf Ports
New Orleans
Mobile
Pensacola
Galveston
Atlantic Seaboard
1862
Ft Monroe
Roanoke Is.
1865
Ft Fisher
1861
Port Royal
1863
Charleston
1864
McAllister
1862
Fl... Ft

THE THREE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR

THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG



VICKSBURG & VICINITY, SHOWING GRANT'S TWO HUNDRED MILE MARCH

EVENTS OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURG

THE ATTACK ON THE NORTH
THE FAILURE TO OPEN A CANAL
THE FORCES WERE MOVED BELOW THE CITY
THE ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN GRANT AND JOHNSON.
THE CITY WAS ASSAULTED ---- MAY 22.
PEMBERTON SURRENDERED --- JULY 4.

FEDERAL & CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS EXCHANGING TOBACCO FOR FOOD & OTHER ARTICLES AT SIEGE OF VICKSBURG

THE MERRIMAC & THE MONITOR

THE FIRST CONTEST BETWEEN IRON-CLAD SHIPS

EVENTS OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE MERRIMAC & MONITOR

FOUGHT ON SUNDAY
FIERCE BATTLE FOR TWO HOURS
MERRIMAC RETIRED DISABLED
"YANKEE CHEESE BOX ON A RAFT"

REVOLUTION IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

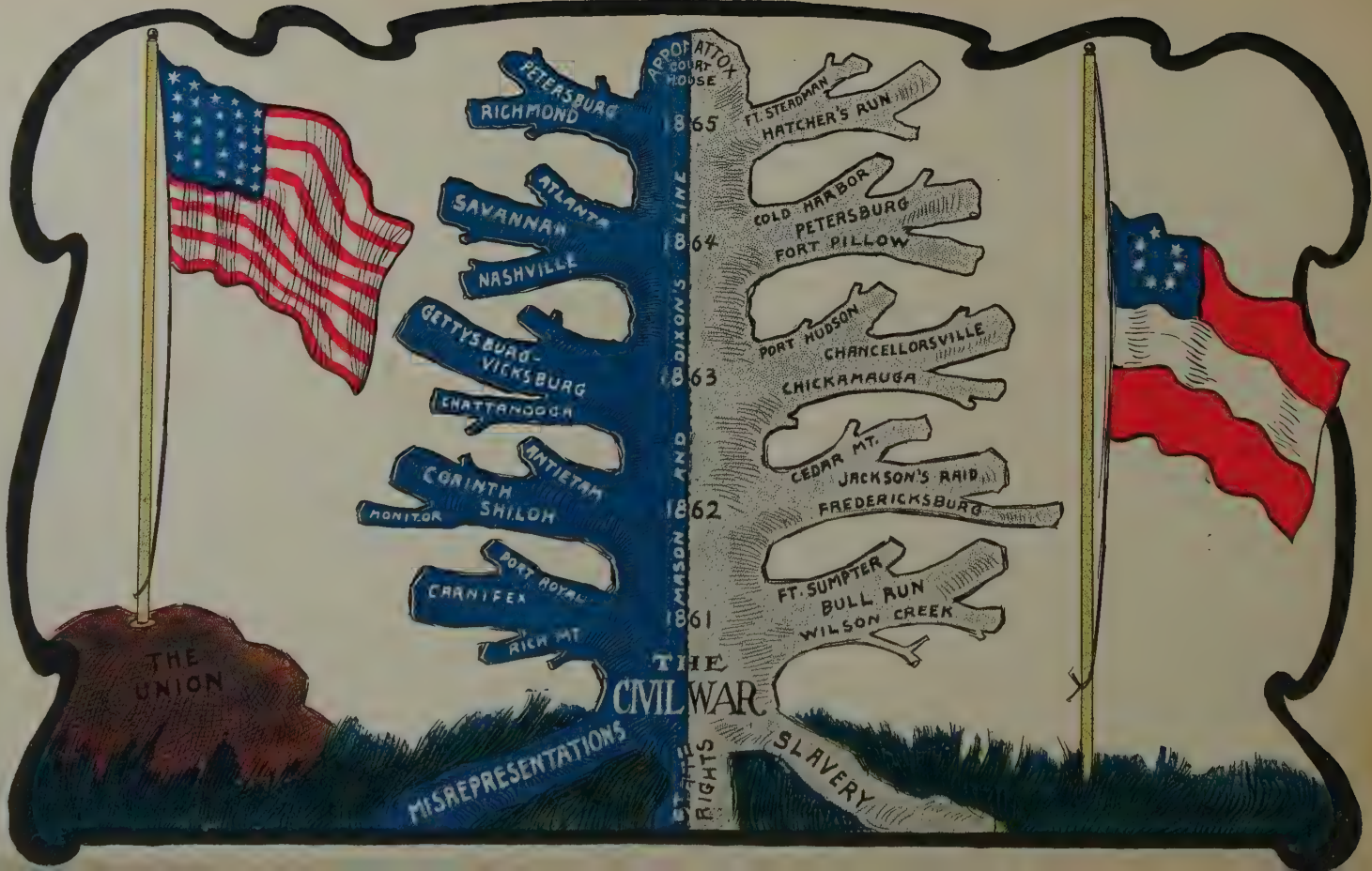
SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

EVENTS OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

FIRST DAY - { UNEXPECTED MEETING. / POSITION OF EACH ARMY
SECOND DAY - { SICKLE'S MISTAKE / LONGSTREET'S REPULSE / EWELL'S POSITION.
THIRD DAY - { LEE'S CHARGE / LEE'S REPULSE

THE "HIGH WATER MARK MONUMENT"

ERECTED AT THE "CLUMP OF TREES" ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.


THE UNION
MISREPRESENTATIONS
THE CIVIL WAR
STATES RIGHTS
SLAVERY
MASON AND DIXON'S LINE
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE
1865
PETERSBURG
RICHMOND
FT. STEDMAN
HATCHER'S RUN
1864
ATLANTA
SAVANNAH
NASHVILLE
COLD HARBOR
PETERSBURG
FORT PILLOW
1863
GETTYSBURG-VICKSBURG
CHATTANOOGA
PORT HUDSON
CHANCELLORSVILLE
CHICKAMAUGA
1862
ANTIETAM
CORINTH
MONITOR
SHILOH
CEDAR MT.
JACKSON'S RAID
FREDERICKSBURG
1861
PORT ROYAL
CARNIFEX
RICH MT
FT. SUMPTER
BULL RUN
WILSON CREEK

Union Generals

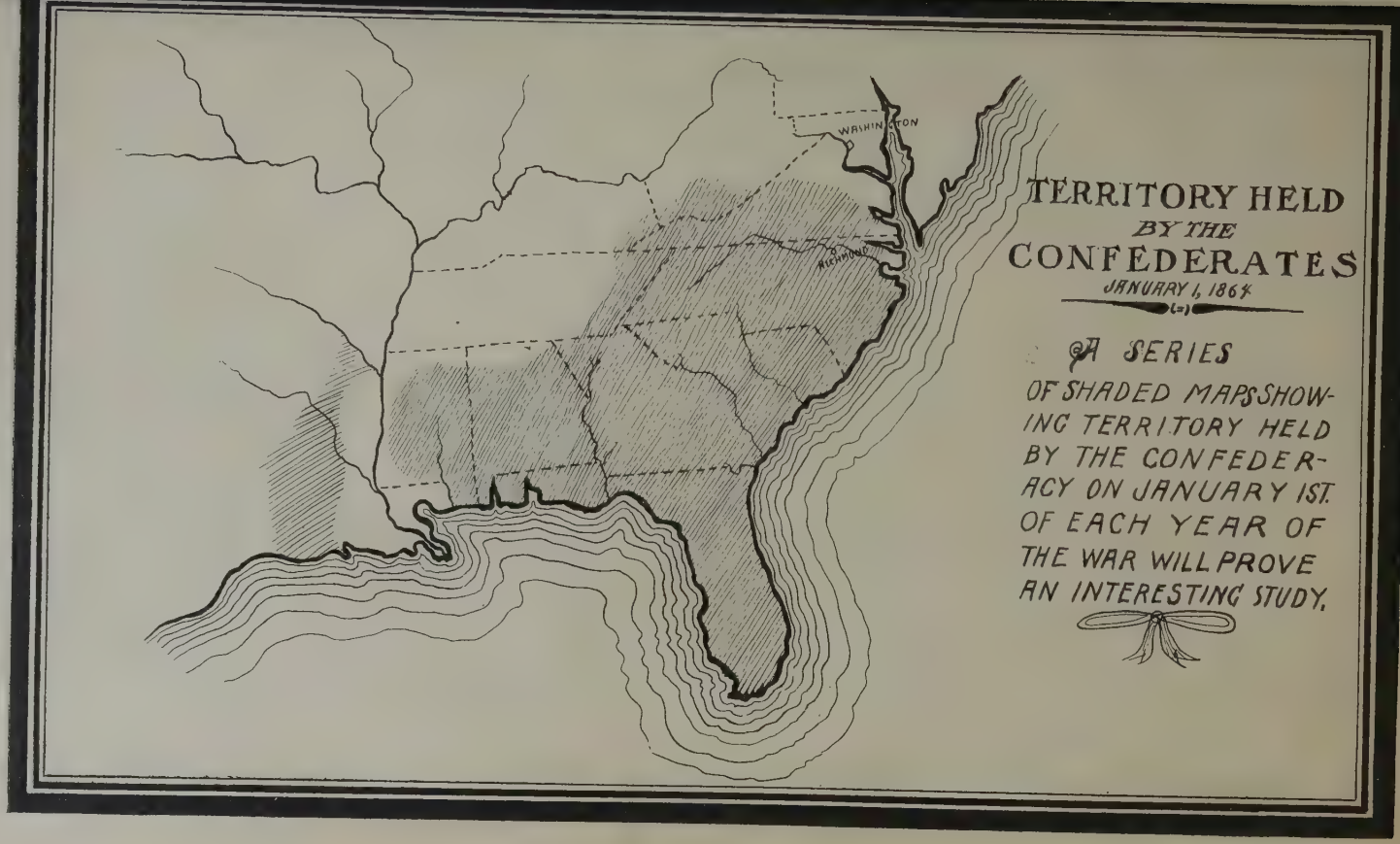
NAME	SOBRIQUET	FACTS
Grant	Unconditional Surrender	His war record is history
Sherman	Uncle Bill-Old Tecumseh	Made the celebrated "March to the Sea"
Sheridan	Little Phil	Leading cavalry general of the War
Thomas	Rock of Chickamauga	At battle of Chickamauga and Nashville
Mc Clellan	Little Mac	Defeated Confederates under Lee at Antietam
Burnsides	Old Rhody	Held the stone bridge at Antietam
Hooker	Fighting Joe	Fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge
Hancock	Hancock the Superb	Second in command at Gettysburg
Logan	Black Jack	Prominent in Western Army
Meade	Four-eyed George	Won the Battle of Gettysburg
Porter		Noted for capture of Ft. Fisher
Farragut		Leading naval commander of war

Review of the Principal Battles

YEAR	OBJECTS			
	Blockade of Southern Ports	Opening of Mississippi	Capture of Richmond	Cut Confederacy in Twain
1861 (Objects not outlined)	Ft. Sumter Port Royal	War in Missouri	Bull Run. Ball's Bluff. West Virginia Campaign	
1862	Merrimac & Monitor Fortress Monroe	Fort Henry Ft. Donelson Shiloh Island No. 10 Iuka Corinth New Orleans Murfreesboro	Williamsburg Jackson's Raid Fair Oaks 7 Days' Retreat Antietam	
1863	Charleston	Vicksburg Port Hudson Jackson Chickamauga Chattanooga	Fredericksburg Chancellorsville Gettysburg	
1864	Oluster Alabama and Kearsarge Mobile Mc Allister		Wilderness Cold Harbor Petersburg Winchester Cedar Creek	Nashville Resaca Kenesaw Atlanta. Savannah
1865	Ft. Fisher Wilmington Charleston		Five Forks Petersburg Richmond	Columbus Charleston Bentonsville Raleigh

Note.—The student can arrange a table after this style at the beginning of his study of the Civil War and fill in the names of all of the battles as studied, underlining the ones won by the Confederates. All minor engagements studied may be included in the table together with the contending generals if thought advisable. This table when complete will present a splendid synopsis of the battles of this war.

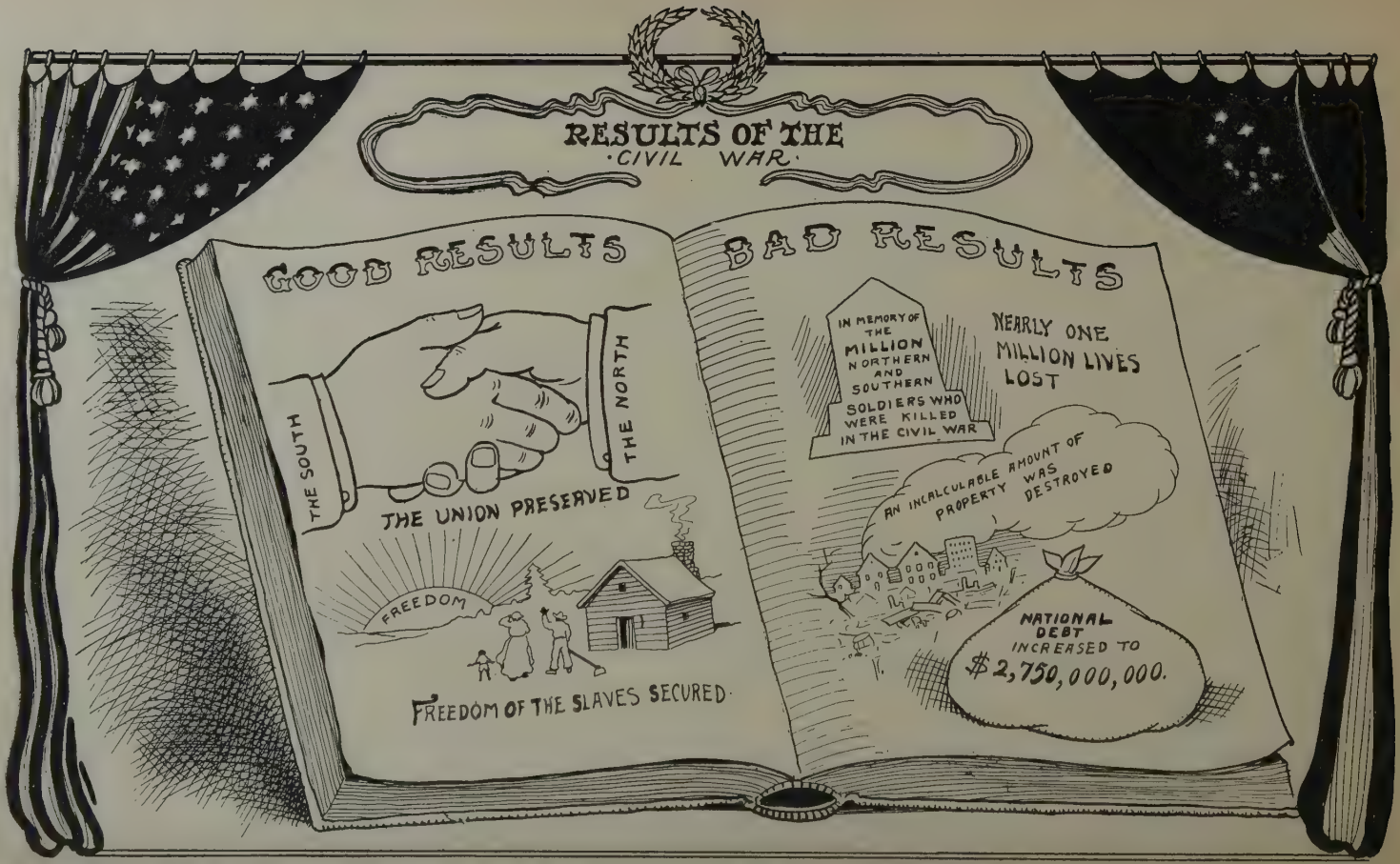
THE ALABAMA
CONFEDERATE STATES
ALMANAC
1864
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.
BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.
J. McPHERSON & CO.
KING COTTON
SECESSION COCKADE
RESIDENCE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS
CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, NEW ORLEANS.
SECESSION HALL
CONFEDERATE RAM
THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



TERRITORY HELD BY THE CONFEDERATES

JANUARY 1, 1864

A SERIES OF SHADED MAPS SHOWING TERRITORY HELD BY THE CONFEDERACY ON JANUARY 1ST. OF EACH YEAR OF THE WAR WILL PROVE AN INTERESTING STUDY.


RESULTS OF THE
CIVIL WAR
GOOD RESULTS
THE SOUTH
THE NORTH
THE UNION PRESERVED
FREEDOM
FREEDOM OF THE SLAVES SECURED
BAD RESULTS
IN MEMORY OF THE MILLION NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SOLDIERS WHO WERE KILLED IN THE CIVIL WAR
NEARLY ONE MILLION LIVES LOST
AN INCALCULABLE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY WAS DESTROYED
NATIONAL DEBT INCREASED TO $2,750,000,000.

Review of the Army of the Potomac

Commanders

Irwin McDowell
Geo. B. McClellan
A. E. Burnside
Joseph Hooker
Geo. G. Meade
U. S. Grant
P. H. Sheridan

Battles Fought

Peninsular Campaign
- Bull Run
- Yorktown

Williamsburg
- Siege of Richmond
- Seven Pines
- Beaver's Dam
- Gaines' Mill
- Savage Station
- White Oak Swamps
- Malvern Hill

Lee's First Invasion
- Second Bull Run
- Harper's Ferry
- South Monntain
- Antietam
- Fredericksburg
- Chancellorsville

Lee's Second Invasion
- Gettysburg

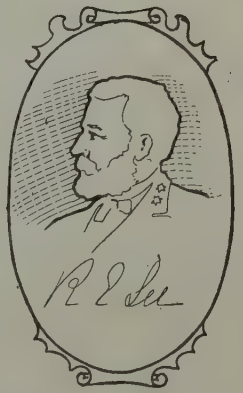
Grant's Overland Campaign
- Wilderness
- Spottsylvania
- North Anna
- Cold Harbor
- Siege of Petersburg and Richmond
- Five Forks

Lee's Surrender

Confederate Army

YEAR	DEFENSIVE	OFFENSIVE
1861	West Virginia Wilson Creek Bull Run	Ft. Sumter Ball's Bluff
	WEST	WEST
1862	Ft. Henry and Donelson Murfreesboro	Shiloh Iuka Corinth
	EAST	EAST
	Yorktown Williamsburg Siege of Richmond Fredericksburg	Fair Oaks Seven Days Lee's Invasion
1863	Vicksburg Chancellorsville Chickamauga	Gettysburg Chattanooga
1864	Atlanta Campaign Overland Campaign	Nashville Shenandoah
1865	Through Carolina's Petersburg and Richmond	Ft. Steadman Five Forks

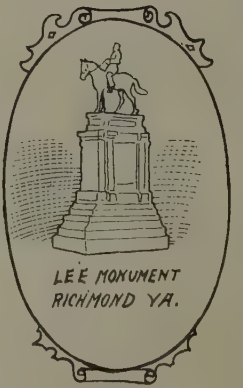
ROBERT EDWARD LEE.



THE LOVED COMMANDER -DURHAM

LEE MANSION

ARLINGTON VIRGINIA.



LEE MONUMENT RICHMOND VA.

GEN. LEE ON TRAVELLER

HIS FAMOUS WAR HORSE

LEST WE FORGET -KIPLING

REMEMBER! WE ARE ONE COUNTRY NOW DISMISS FROM YOUR MINDS ALL SECTIONAL FEELINGS AND BRING UP YOUR CHILDREN TO BE ABOVE ALL, AMERICANS.

- GEN. ROBERT E. LEE -

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

A MONUMENT OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH

LET US HAVE PEACE

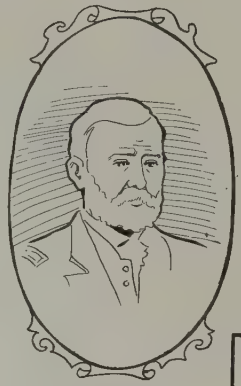
I PROPOSE TO MOVE IMMEDIATELY UPON YOUR WORKS.

WE WILL FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER

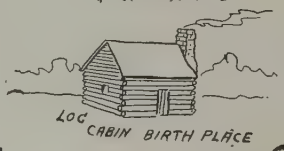
I HAVE NEVER ADVOCATED WAR EXCEPT AS A MEANS OF PEACE

THE TRUE PROSPERITY AND GREATNESS OF A NATION IS TO BE FOUND IN THE ELEVATION AND EDUCATION OF ITS LABORERS

THERE ARE MANY WHO WOULD HAVE DONE BETTER THAN I DID UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH I FOUND MYSELF; IF I HAD FALLEN THERE WERE 10,000 BEHIND WHO WOULD HAVE FOLLOWED THE CONTEST TO THE END AND NEVER SURRENDERED THE UNION—

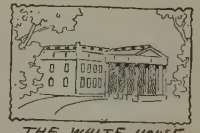


U. S. Grant



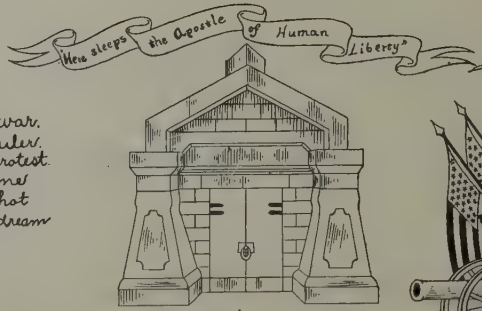
LOG CABIN BIRTH PLACE

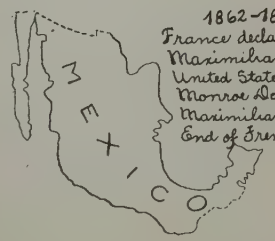
GRANT MONUMENT · NEW YORK CITY.



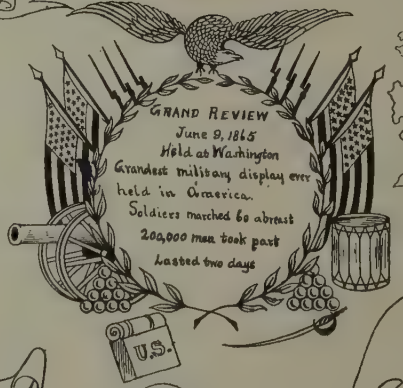
THE WHITE HOUSE

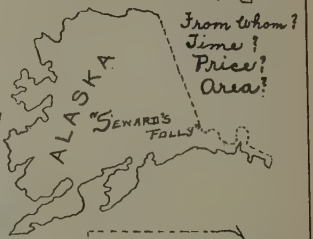
1865 JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION 1869

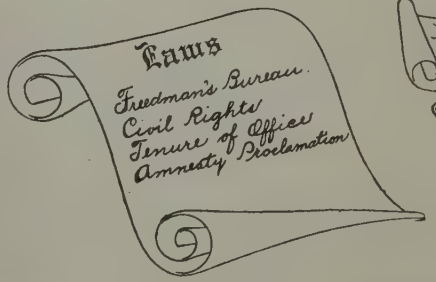


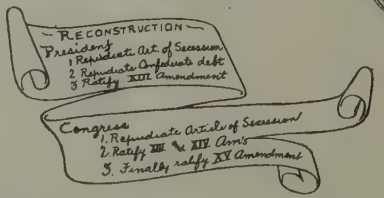


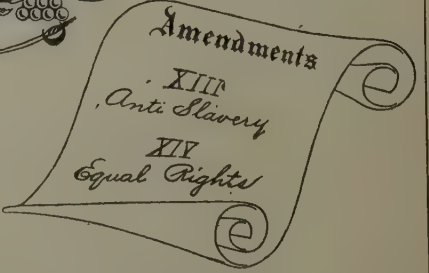
1862–1867
France declares war.
Maximilian ruler.
United States protest.
Monroe Doctrine
Maximilian shot
End of French dream











GREAT EASTERN

Launching lasted nearly 3 mo. Cost 60,000 £
Length 680 ft. Breadth 118 ft Height 70 ft. Launched 1858
Used 1865 Ocean power Sold 1885 for £25,000

ATLANTIC CABLE

Success due to energy of Cyrus W. Field
1857 First attempt Cable parted 1858 Second attempt. Success
1865 Great Eastern successfully accomplished the work.

Johnson's Administration

What were three important features of the President's idea of reconstruction?

What additional requirements were imposed by Congress?

What is an appropriate epitaph for Lincoln's tomb?

In what year was Nebraska admitted into the Union?

What immense domain was added to the United States during this administration? Why was it known as "Seward's Folly"?

Name four important laws passed while Johnson was president.

How many men took part in the Grand Review? How long did it last? How did the soldiers march? When did it occur?

What ended the dream of French domain in the New World?

The Northern office-seekers who went south at the close of the Civil War were designated by what title?

What two words express the thought of the XIIIth Amendment? Of the XIVth?

Law of Association

The law of association in memory, that when we call up one thing of a group we naturally call up everything associated with it, has been employed throughout in the arrangement of this history.

In the study of the sketch of Johnson's administration, the thought of Mexico immediately suggests Alaska, and each sketch recalls the facts associated with it. If one thinks of the amendments he immediately recalls laws, or vice versa. When one thinks of the President's idea of reconstruction he immediately contrasts it with Congress's idea. He cannot think of the Great Eastern without thinking of the laying of the Atlantic cable as its accomplishment, or in thinking of the Atlantic cable we immediately associate it with the majestic steamer that so successfully laid it.

1869
UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER
LET US HAVE PEACE
1877
GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION
TWEED RING
SALARY GRAB
CREDIT MOBILIER
WHISKEY RING
IN GOD WE TRUST
ONE DOL.
THE TELEPHONE
TREATY OF WASHINGTON
B. C.
WASH.
ALABAMA
$15,500,000
ENGLAND
CHICAGO FIRE
TO SAN FRANCISCO
WEATHER
BLUE
BUREAU
OTHER EVENTS
RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT
THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT
THE GENEVA ARBITRATION
THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION
PANIC OF 1873
THE JOINT ELECTORAL COM.
THE WORLD
PHILA DELPHIA
CENTENNIAL AT PHILADELPHIA 1776
THE CUSTER MONUMENT
SIOUX INDIAN WAR
MODOC WAR
FENIAN INVASION
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
NIAGARA FALLS BRIDGE
HAITI
SANTO DOMINGO
DENVER
COLORADO
CENTENNIAL STATE

Exposition of Facts Illustrated

Grant.—Served two terms, between 1869-77. His famous reply to General Buckner gave him the title of "Unconditional Surrender." His oft-quoted expression, "Let us have peace," is characteristic of the man, although his active part in the Civil War gives us the impression of a warrior rather than a civilian.

Our Ring Illustration.—TWEED RING—a political ring famous for its unscrupulous dishonesty. It ruled New York from 1860-1871. WHISKEY RING—A combination of revenue officers and distillers formed to defraud the government of internal revenue tax on liquors. SALARY GRAB—the popular name for the dating back of the salary act so that the members voting for it would have their past salary raised. CREDIT MOBILIER—a corporation to construct the Pacific railroad and enable the stockholders and other persons connected with them to reap extraordinary profits.

Union Pacific Railroad.—The year 1869 saw the completion of the great railroad linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Telephone.—The first satisfactory results of this great invention was during this administration.

Weather Bureau.—In 1870 Congress made a money appropriation for the establishment of a weather bureau.

Treaty of Washington.—ALABAMA CLAIMS—the United States demanded damages for the injuries done our merchantmen during the Civil War and was awarded $15,500,000 damages. NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY—the boundary dispute between the United States and British Columbia was settled. FISHERIES AWARD—Great Britain was awarded $5,000,000 in settlement of claims arising from the fisheries near the coast of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Demonetization of Silver.—A coinage act in 1873 dropped the silver dollar from the list of coins to be minted. It was no longer to be a legal tender. Specie payment was resumed.

Chicago Fire.—Five square miles were burned, resulting in a loss of 20,000 houses and property valued at $200,000,000. **Boston** was partly destroyed—loss amounting to $80,000,000.

Centennial was celebrated with great success in Philadelphia in 1876 by an international exposition. In industrial inventions the United States took first place.

Colorado was admitted into the union in 1876, just 100 years after American independence, and was styled the Centennial State.

Santo Domingo asked to be admitted to the United States. It was a fine coaling station and its fertile area well adapted to the colonization of negroes. Congress refused to consent to the plan.

Indian Wars.—The Modocs of southern Oregon refused to move to another reservation, killed the peace commissioners and concealed themselves for more than a year. The Sioux were mistreated and under their leader, Sitting Bull, avenged themselves.

Fifteenth Amendment was adopted in 1870 and was intended to guarantee to all adult negroes the right of voting.

Ku-Klux Klan was a secret society formed to keep freedmen "in their place." Their outrages were obnoxious to southerners themselves and the enforcement of severe laws finally put an end to their meetings.

Panic of 1873.—The lavish expenditures of war, a series of good crops, rapid westward growth, unstable currency and the too rapid building of railroads caused a financial panic, the effect of which continued for a number of years.

Fenian Invasion. The Fenians made several attacks along the Canadian frontier, but were quickly suppressed.

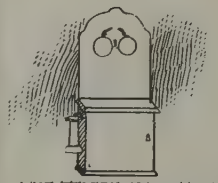
Niagara Bridge.—A bridge, spanning Niagara, was completed.

Electoral Commission settled the disputed presidential election by declaring Hayes elected over Tilden, his Democratic opponent.

1877 "He serves his party best who serves his Country best" 1881

HAYES' ADMINISTRATION

"THE POLICY PRESIDENT"

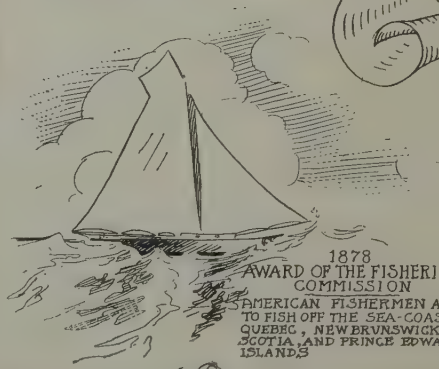


THE TELEPHONE GOES INTO GENERAL USE 1877

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ADOPTED 1877

SOME HAPPENINGS DURING "THE BUCKEYE PRESIDENTS" ADMINISTRATION

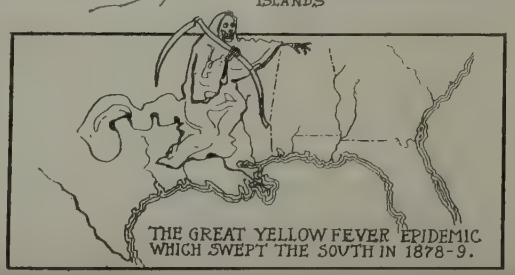
THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE 1877.
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM INTRODUCED.
TROUBLE WITH NEZ-PERCE INDIANS.
GREAT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT-1878.
DEATH OF Wm CULLEN BRYANT.
LIFE SAVING SERVICE ESTABLISHED 1879.
THE NEGRO EXODUS.
TENTH CENSUS-POP. 50,155,783.



1878 AWARD OF THE FISHERIES COMMISSION

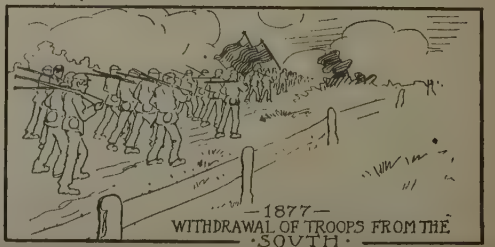
AMERICAN FISHERMEN ALLOWED TO FISH OFF THE SEA-COAST OF QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, AND PRINCE EDWARDS ISLANDS

SILVER MADE A LEGAL TENDER -1878-



THE GREAT YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC WHICH SWEPT THE SOUTH IN 1878-9.

1879 GRANT MAKES A TOUR OF THE WORLD

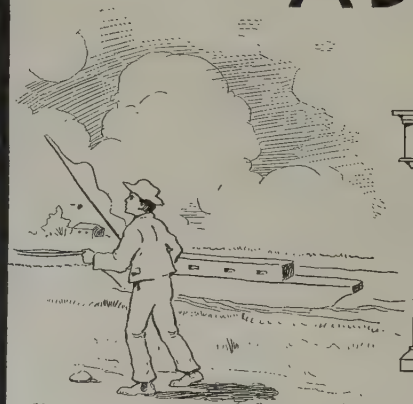


1877 WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH

"A POUND OF PLUCK IS WORTH A TON OF LUCK"

GARFIELD'S ·1881· ADMINISTRATION

"GOD REIGNS, AND THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON STILL LIVES"



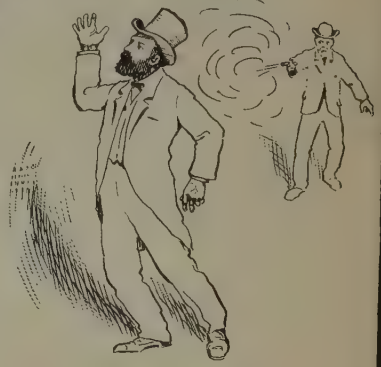
"YOUNG GARFIELD ON THE TOW-PATH"

EVENTS OF THE BRIEF ADMINISTRATION OF "THE TEACHER PRESIDENT"

DIVISION OF REPUBLICAN PARTY OVER "DISPOSITION OF SPOILS"
PLATT AND CONKLING RESIGN FROM THE SENATE-
·ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT·
·STAR ROUTE INVESTIGATION·

$364,000 And President's Salary Donated to His Widow.

ASSASSINATION OF GARFIELD JULY 2ND 1881



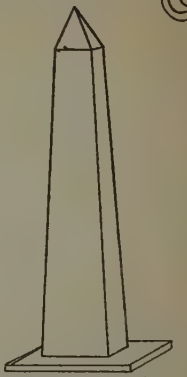
1881 Arthur's Administration 1885

WASHINGTON'S STATUE NEW YORK

Bills
ANTI-POLYGAMY
ANTI-CHINESE
CIVIL SERVICE

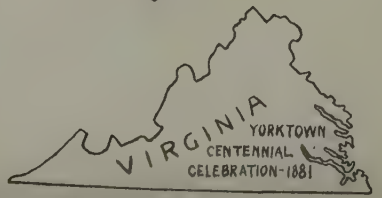
OTHER EVENTS
EXECUTION OF GUITEAU
NORTHERN PAC. COMPLETED
POSTAL NOTES INTRODUCED
STANDARD TIME INTRODUCED
RED CROSS SOCIETY
ANTI-MONOPOLY & LABOR PARTIES

Death
OF EMERSON AND LONGFELLOW



WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT

ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSITION 1881



ALASKAN TERR. GOV'MT ORG. IN 1884

FIRST
1885

CLEVELAND

TERM
1889

WASH
ADMITTED
1889

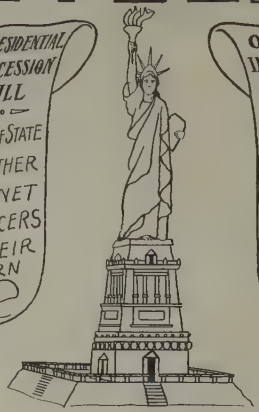
MONTANA
ADMITTED
1889

NORTH
DAKOTA
ADMITTED 1889

SOUTH
DAKOTA
ADMITTED 1889

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION BILL

SEC'Y OF STATE AND OTHER CABINET OFFICERS IN THEIR TURN



OTHER IMPORTANT BILLS

INTER-STATE COMMERCE

ELECTORAL COUNT

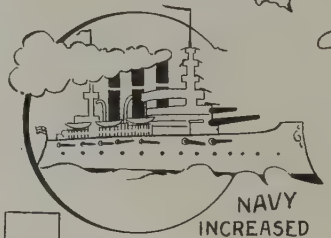
FISHERIES

TENURE OF OFFICE

CIVIL SERVICE

FITZ JOHN PORTER

CHINA
EXCLUSION ACT
1888



NAVY INCREASED

ANARCHIST HAYMARKET 1886 RIOT PLOTS

Deaths

GRANT McCLELLAN
HENDRICKS HANCOCK
LOGAN SEYMOUR
TILDEN ARTHUR
WHEELER BEECHER
CONKLING SHERIDAN

TEXAS
GALVESTON SWEPT BY FIRE

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXPOSITION 1885

CHICAGO HAYMARKET RIOT

ILLINOIS

SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE 1886

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION

1889 — 1893

SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

-1889-

OKLAHOMA OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

FOUR NEW WAR SHIPS BUILT

-1890-

THE FIRST EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

THE 11TH CENSUS POP. - 62,622,250 -

IDAHO AND WYOMING ADMITTED AS STATES

THE SHERMAN SILVER PURCHASE ACT.

THE MORMONS CEASE TO TEACH AND PRACTICE POLYGAMY.

THE DEATH OF JOHN C. FREMONT

-1891-

CHICAGO AND LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

THE BEHRING SEA TREATY.

OPENING OF DREXEL INSTITUTE IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE "BLACK HAND" IN NEW ORLEANS

TROUBLE WITH THE "MAFIA."

-1892-

THE HOMESTEAD LABOR TROUBLES

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL RE-ENACTED.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

THE UNITED STATES AID FAMINE STRICKEN RUSSIA.

THE FARMERS ALLIANCE MOVEMENT.

CLEVELAND'S 2ND ADMINISTRATION

1893

1897

NIAGARA FALLS "HARNESSED" ·1895·

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION OPENED 1893

FOREST FIRES IN WISCONSIN 1894

UTAH TO THE 18

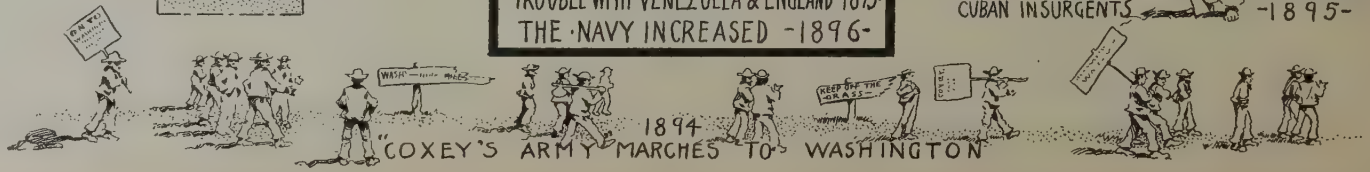
ADMITTED UNION IN 95

EVENTS

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY 1893-
FINANCIAL PANIC-1893-
CHINESE TREATY - 1894 -
RAILWAY STRIKE IN CHICAGO-1894-
TROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA & ENGLAND-1895-
THE ·NAVY INCREASED -1896-

CUBAN INSURGENTS

OUTBREAK OF THE CUBAN REBELLION -1895-

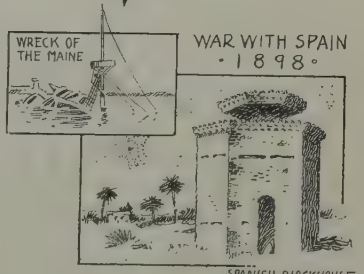


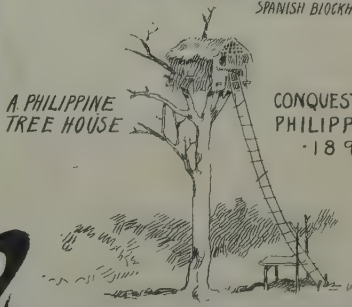
"COXEY'S ARMY" MARCHES TO WASHINGTON 1894

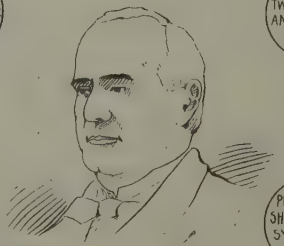
McKinley's Administration

1897

1901







DEDICATION OF GRANT'S TOMB 1897

CENSUS OF 1900 POPULATION 76,000,000

GALVESTON DESTROYED 1900

PROCESS OF LIQUEFYING AIR DISCOVERED 1897

BOUNDARY BETWEEN ALASKA AND CANADA SETTLED 1900

WAR DECLARED AGAINST SPAIN APR 23, 1898

CHINESE DIFFICULTY (THE BOXERS) 1900

TREATY OF PEACE DEC 10, 1898

1900 PEOPLE OF U.S. SHOW GREAT SYMPATHY FOR BOERS

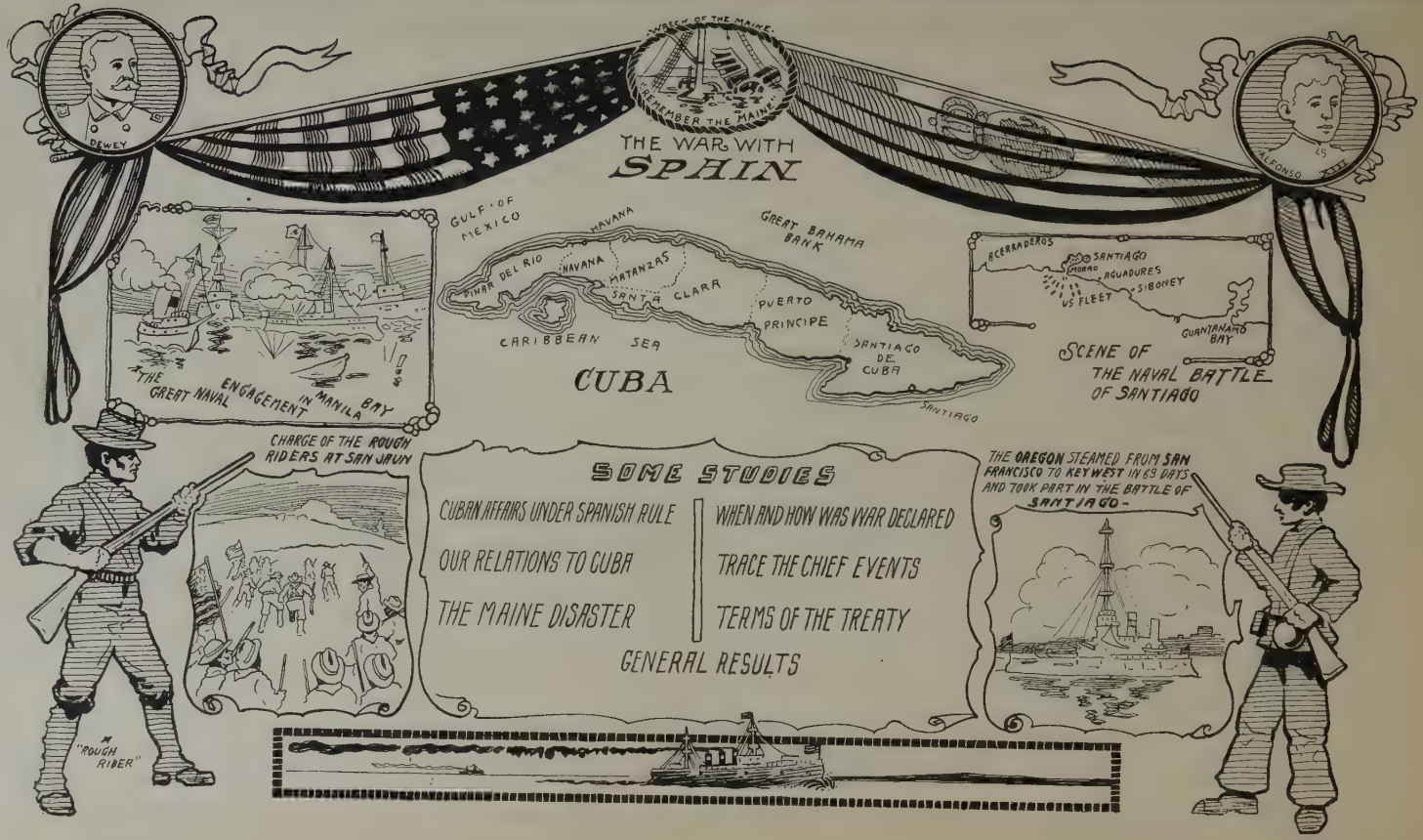
HAWAII ANNEXED 1898

TROUBLE IN THE SAMOAN ISLANDS 1899

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL OPENED 1900

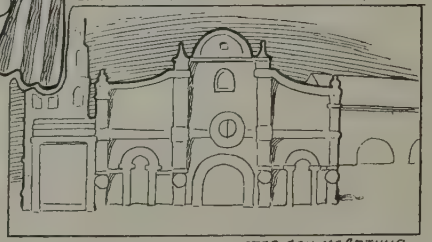
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO 1901

ASSASSINATION OF McKINLEY-1901

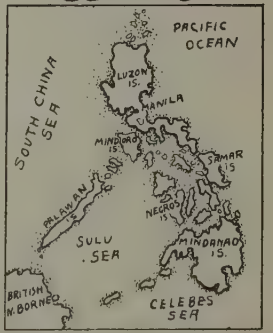

DEWEY
WRECK OF THE MAINE
REMEMBER THE MAINE
ALFONSO XII
THE WAR WITH SPAIN
THE GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN MANILA BAY
GULF OF MEXICO
HAVANA
GREAT BAHAMA BANK
PINAR DEL RIO
HAVANA
MATANZAS
SANTA CLARA
PUERTO PRINCIPE
CARIBBEAN SEA
SANTIAGO DE CUBA
SANTIAGO
CUBA
ACERRADEROS
SANTIAGO
MORRO
AGUADORES
SIBONEY
US FLEET
GUANTANAMO BAY
SCENE OF THE NAVAL BATTLE OF SANTIAGO
CHARGE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS AT SAN JUAN
"ROUGH RIDER"
SOME STUDIES
CUBAN AFFAIRS UNDER SPANISH RULE
OUR RELATIONS TO CUBA
THE MAINE DISASTER
WHEN AND HOW WAS WAR DECLARED
TRACE THE CHIEF EVENTS
TERMS OF THE TREATY
GENERAL RESULTS
THE OREGON STEAMED FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO KEYWEST IN 69 DAYS AND TOOK PART IN THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO-

THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

EXECUTIVE BLDG USED BY AGUINALDO

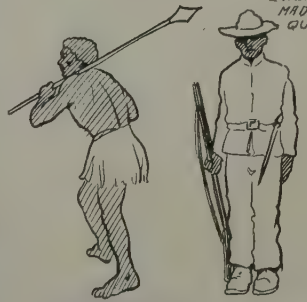


-LATER GEN. MCARTHUR MADE IT HIS HEAD-QUARTERS-



-THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS-

-SECTION OF THE UTAH LIGHT BATTERY IN ACTION AT BATTLE OF CALOOCAN-



TYPES OF PHILIPPINE SOLDIERS

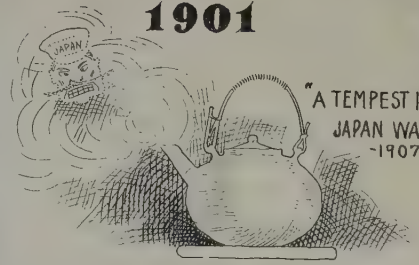
-IMPORTANT EVENTS-

MAY 1, 1898 - COM. DEWEY BLOCKADED MANILA
JULY, 15, 1898 - MANILA SURRENDERED TO GEN. MERRITT
DEC 10, 1898 - U.S. PAID $20,000,000 FOR PHILIPPINES
JAN. 1899 - McKINLEY SENDS 1ST. COMMISSION
FEB. 4, 1899 - INSURRECTION BEGAN
JULY, 1901 - CIVIL GOVMT. EST. BY PHIL. COM.

-A PHILIPPINE SCHOOL- MANY SUCH SCHOOLS WERE ESTABLISHED BY AMERICANS BEFORE THE WAR WAS OVER

Roosevelt's Administration

1901



"A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT"
JAPAN WAR SCARE
-1907-

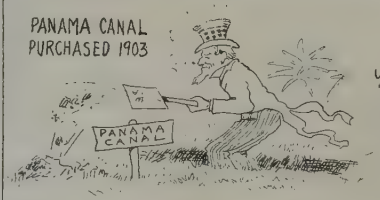
1909

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION-1907
IN CELEBRATION OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN
VA IN 1607

THE
LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL
EXPOSITION AND ORIENTAL FAIR
1905

THE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
EXPOSITION - 1904 -

PANAMA CANAL
PURCHASED 1903



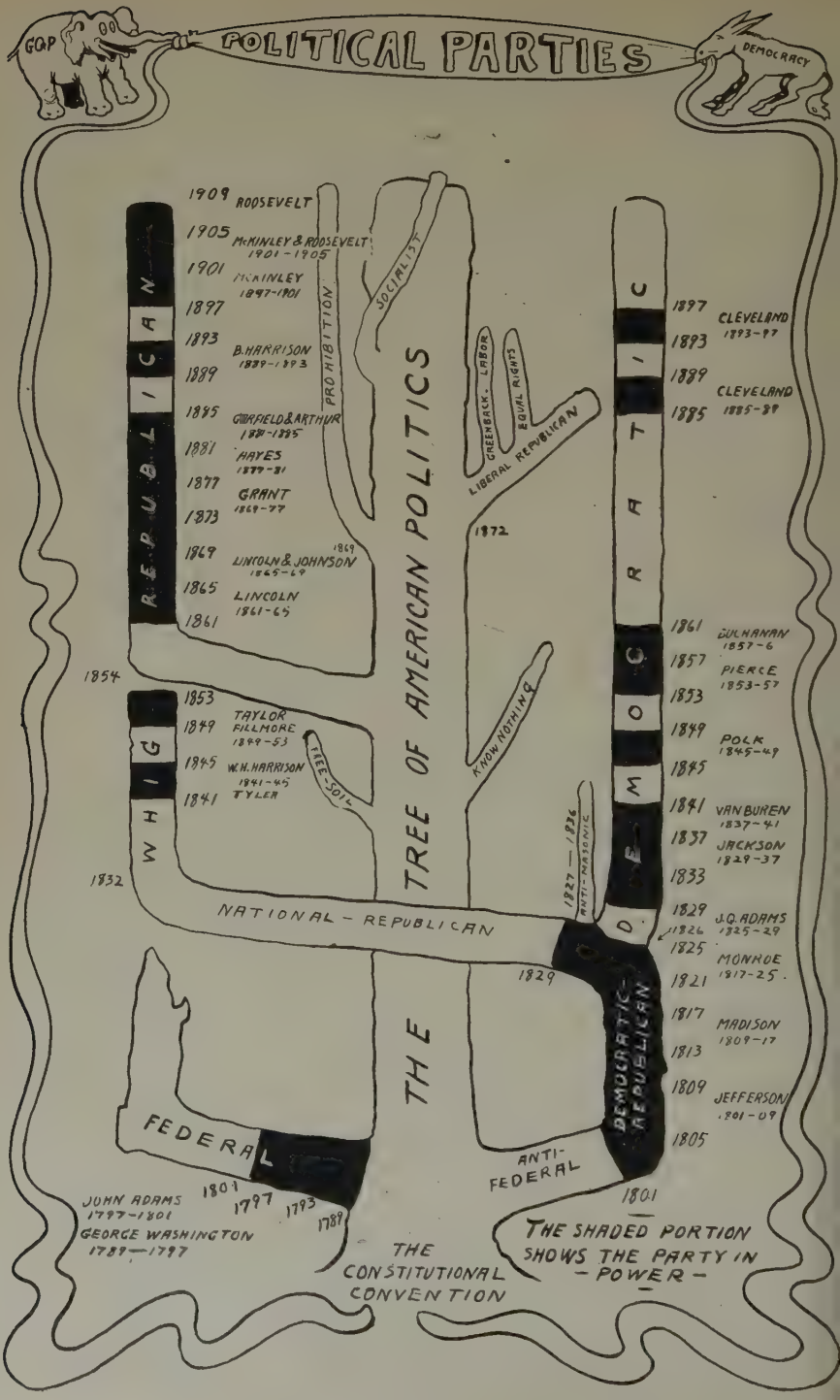
UNCLE SAM-
"I'LL JUST
DIG THIS
THING MY-
SELF."

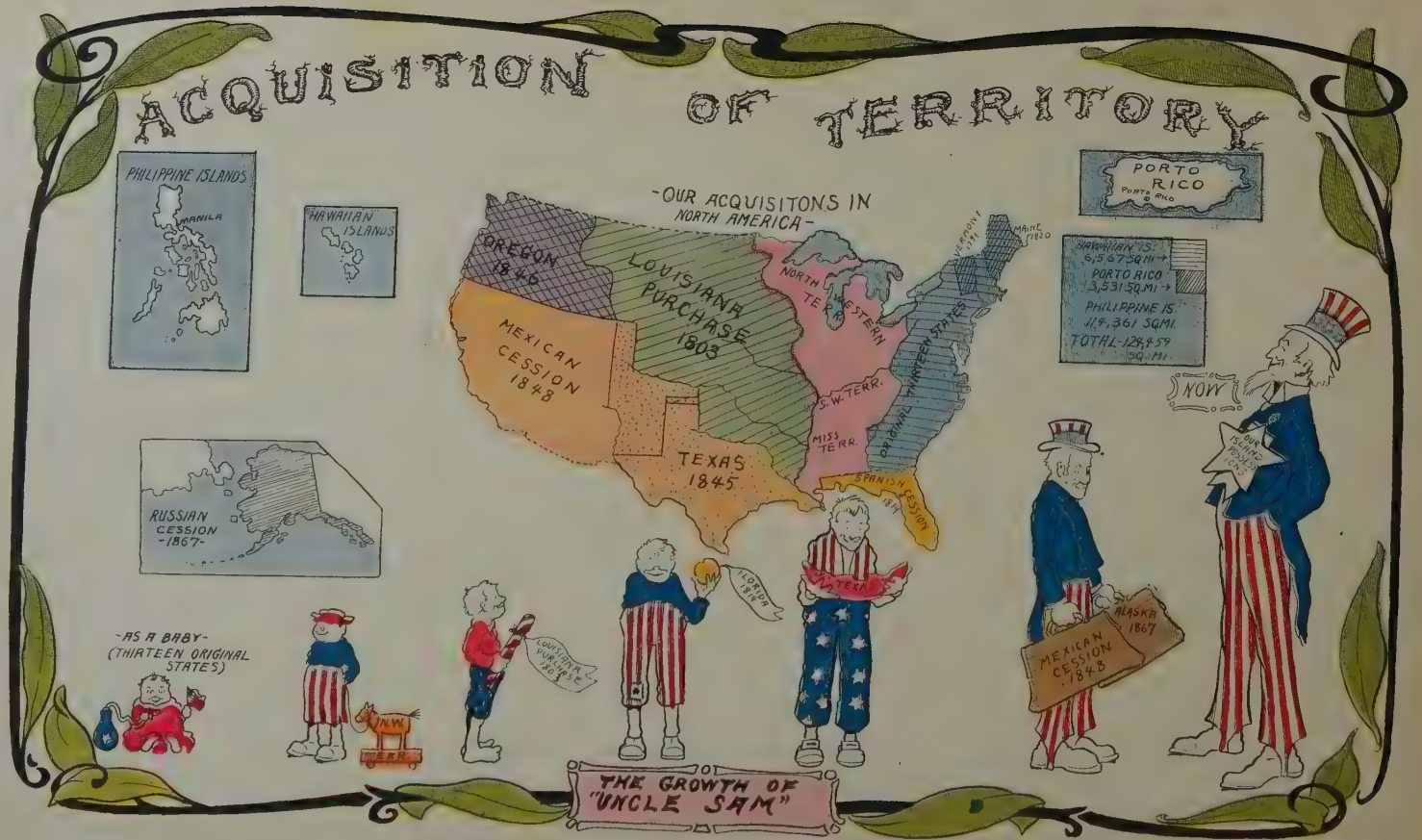
Other Events.

ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE '02 - IROQUOIS THEATER FIRE '03
BALTIMORE FIRE 1904 - END OF PHIL. WAR '02
CLEVELAND DIED 1908 - PACIFIC CABLE LAID
RICHARD MANSFIELD DIED '07 - WIRE STRIKE '07
NAVY INCREASED - DEATH OF JOS. JEFFERSON

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE APR. 1906

- THE "BIG STICK" IN ACTION -

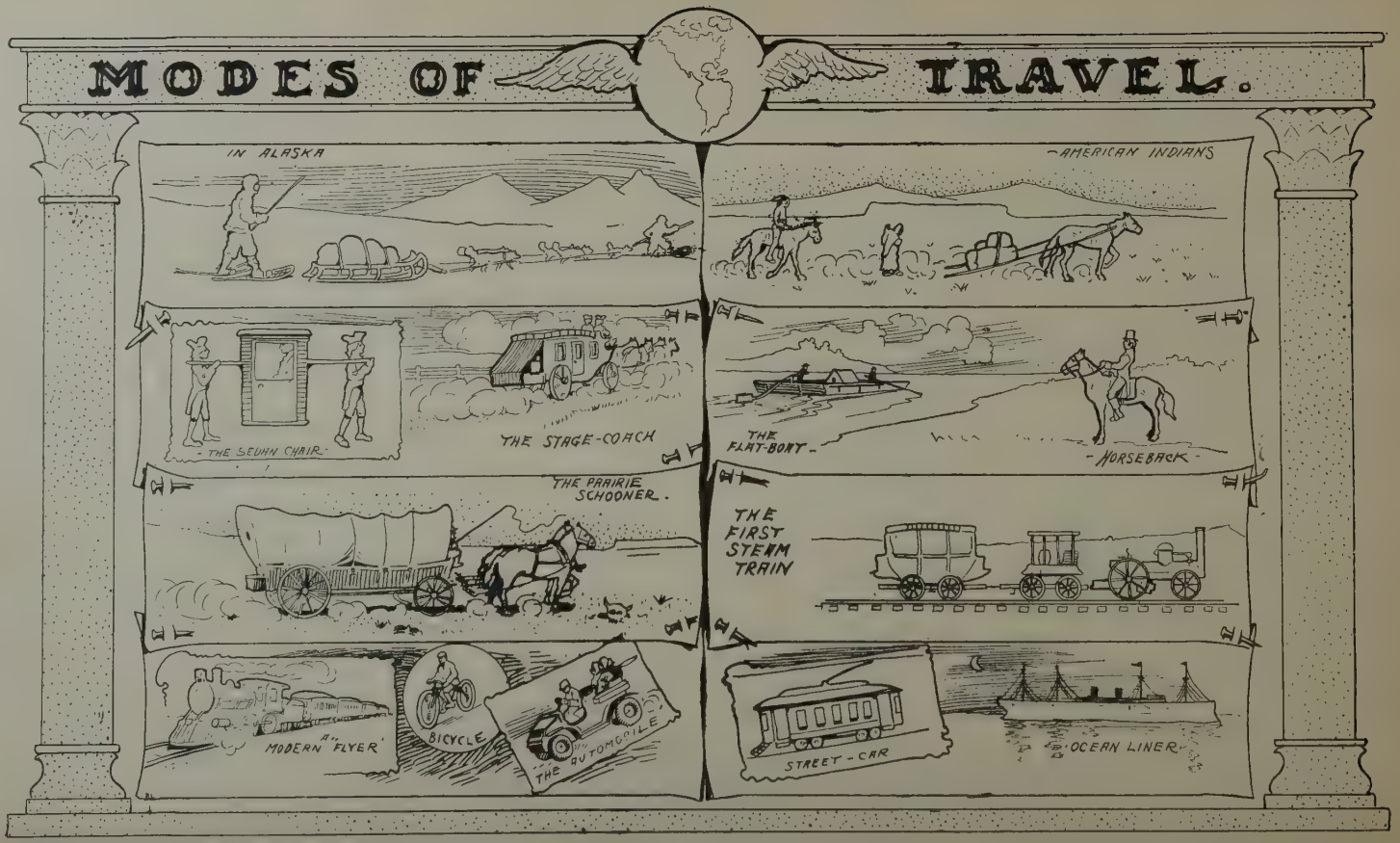

POLITICAL PARTIES
GOP
DEMOCRACY
THE TREE OF AMERICAN POLITICS
REPUBLICAN
1909 ROOSEVELT
1905 McKINLEY & ROOSEVELT 1901-1905
1901 McKINLEY 1897-1901
1897
1893 B. HARRISON 1889-1893
1889
1885 GARFIELD & ARTHUR 1881-1885
1881 HAYES 1877-81
1877 GRANT 1869-77
1873
1869 LINCOLN & JOHNSON 1865-69
1865 LINCOLN 1861-65
1861
PROHIBITION
SOCIALIST
GREENBACK - LABOR
EQUAL RIGHTS
LIBERAL REPUBLICAN
1872
DEMOCRATIC
1897 CLEVELAND 1893-97
1893
1889 CLEVELAND 1885-89
1885
1861 BUCHANAN 1857-61
1857 PIERCE 1853-57
1853
1849 POLK 1845-49
1845
1841 VAN BUREN 1837-41
1837 JACKSON 1829-37
1833
1829 J.Q. ADAMS 1825-29
1826
1825 MONROE 1817-25
1821
1817 MADISON 1809-17
1813
1809 JEFFERSON 1801-09
1805
1854
WHIG
1853
1849 TAYLOR FILLMORE 1849-53
1845 W.H. HARRISON 1841-45 TYLER
1841
TREE-SOITE
KNOW NOTHING
1827 — 1836 ANTI-MASONIC
1832
NATIONAL - REPUBLICAN
1829
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
FEDERAL
1801
1797
1793
1789
JOHN ADAMS 1797-1801
GEORGE WASHINGTON 1789—1797
ANTI-FEDERAL
1801
THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
THE SHADED PORTION SHOWS THE PARTY IN - POWER -


ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MANILA
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
-OUR ACQUISITONS IN NORTH AMERICA-
OREGON 1846
LOUISIANA PURCHASE 1803
MEXICAN CESSION 1848
TEXAS 1845
NORTH WESTERN TERR.
S.W. TERR.
MISS TERR.
ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES
VERMONT 1791
MAINE 1820
FLORIDA 1819
SPANISH CESSION 1819
PORTO RICO
PORTO RICO
HAWAIIAN IS. 6,567 SQ MI →
PORTO RICO 3,531 SQ MI →
PHILIPPINE IS. 114,361 SQ MI.
TOTAL-124,459 SQ MI.
RUSSIAN CESSION -1867-
-AS A BABY- (THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES)
N.W. TERR.
LOUISIANA PURCHASE 1803
TEXAS
NOW
OUR ISLAND POSSESSIONS
ALASKA 1867
MEXICAN CESSION 1848
THE GROWTH OF "UNCLE SAM"

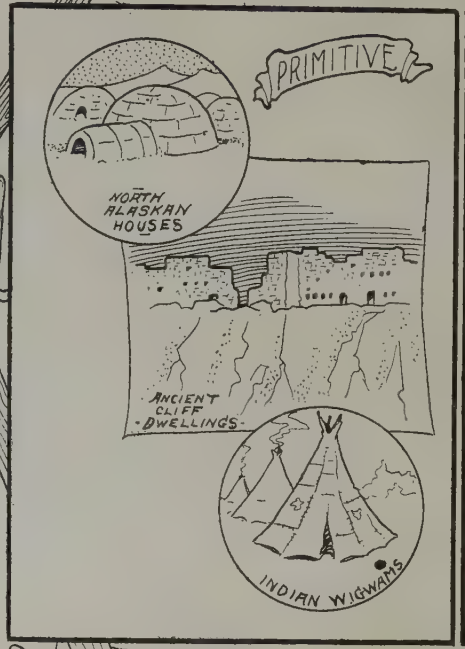
Acquisition of Territory

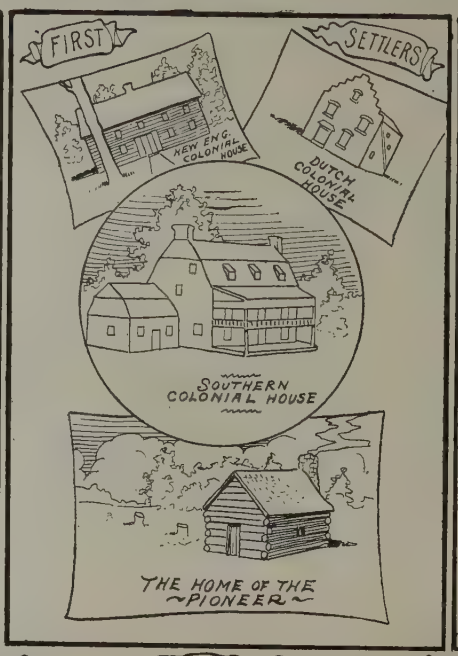
Thirteen original colonies ..... July 4, 1776
Cessions by the states.....
Massachusetts cession..... 1785
Connecticut cession.....1796–1800
Virginia cession..... 1784
South Carolina cession..... 1787
North Carolina cession..... 1790
Georgia cession..... 1802
Louisiana purchase from France..... 1803
Florida purchase from Spain..... 1819
Texas annexed..... 1845
Oregon country..... 1846
Mexican cession..... 1848
Texas cession from Texas..... 1850
Part of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma.
Gadsden purchase from Mexico..... 1853
Alaska from Russia..... 1876
Hawaiian Islands annexed..... 1898
Philippine Islands from Spain..... 1898
Porto Rico from Spain..... 1898
Guam from Spain..... 1898

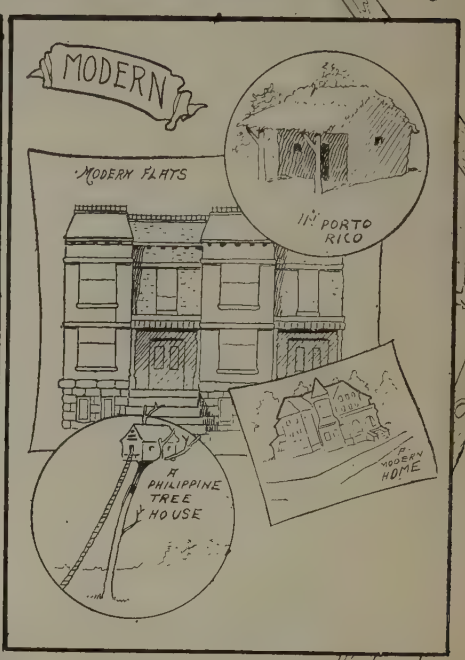
ITEMS	HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	PHILIPPINES	PORTO RICO	GUAM
Acquired	1898	1898	1898	1898
Area, Sq. miles	7,000	140,000	3,550	190
Rivers	Small rivers, numerous; help irrigation	Very few and small	Numerous, short and rapid	
Mountains	Mauna Koa, 13,805	Mayon, 8,000	El Yunque, 3,609	Tinkio
Population	154,001	8,000,000	800,000	9,250
Climate	Frequent showers; wind prevents excessive heat	Fresh and cool, Nov. to Mar. Very hot, Mar. to June	Hot, but not unhealthful; delightful	Favorable, healthful
Products.	Sugar, rice, coffee, fruits	Hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, fruits	Sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, fruits	Sugar, indigo, rice, fruits
Exports	1907 $29,054,381 (U. S.)	1906 $32,642,892	1907 $26,964,617	
Imports.	1907. $14,124,516 (U. S.)	1906 $26,403,768	1907 $28,901,352	
Occupation	Agriculture and grazing	Agriculture, grazing, mining	Agriculture, grazing, mining	Fishing and Agriculture
Miles R.R.	72	120	137	
Capital	Honolulu, 30,000	Manila,350,000	San Juan, 25,000	Agana, 5000
Other city	Hilo, 12,000	Lipa, 40,000	Ponce, 40,000	Apra

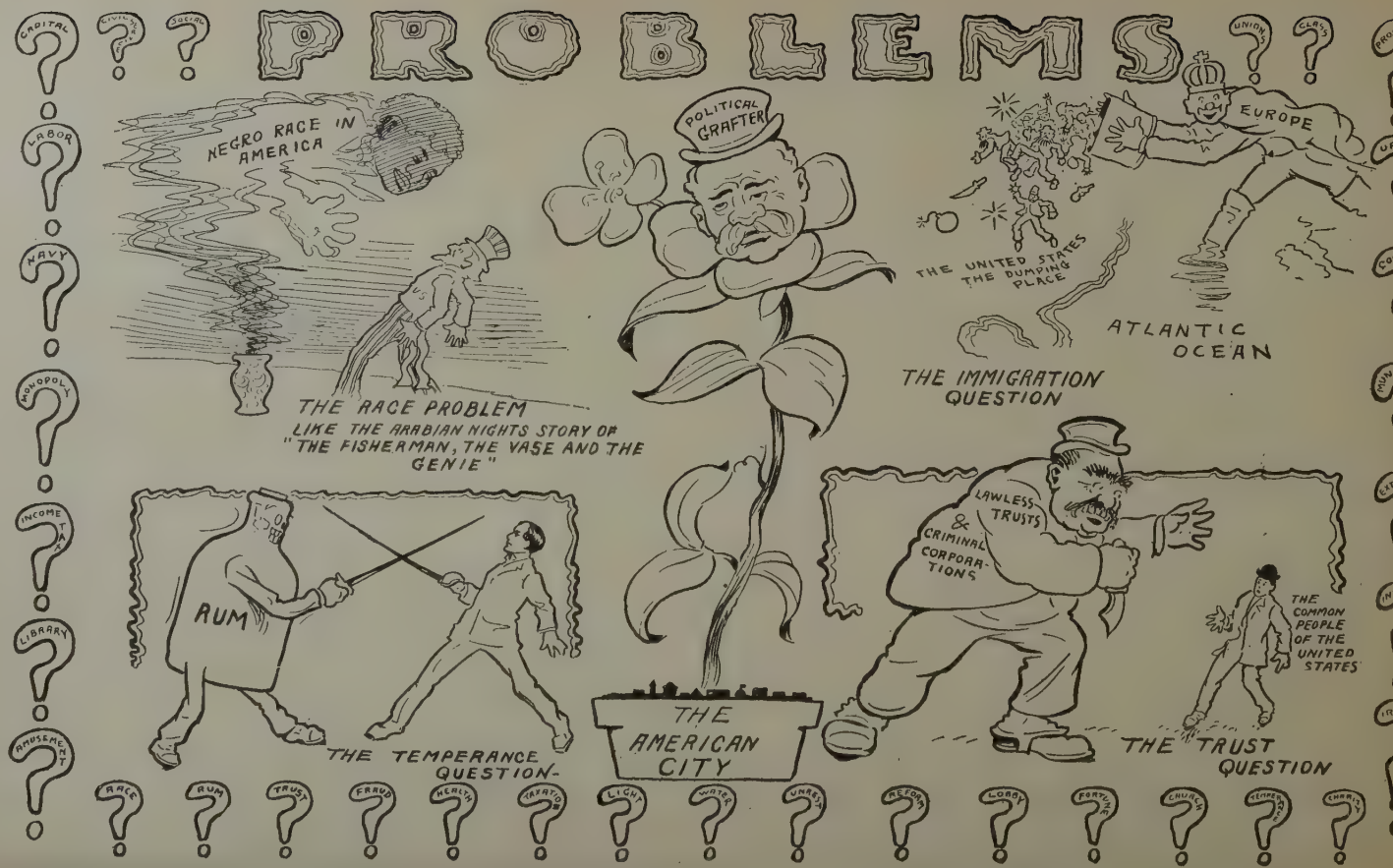

MODES OF TRAVEL.
IN ALASKA
AMERICAN INDIANS
THE SEDAN CHAIR
THE STAGE-COACH
THE FLAT-BOAT
HORSEBACK
THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER.
THE FIRST STEAM TRAIN
A "FLYER"
BICYCLE
THE AUTOMOBILE
STREET-CAR
OCEAN LINER

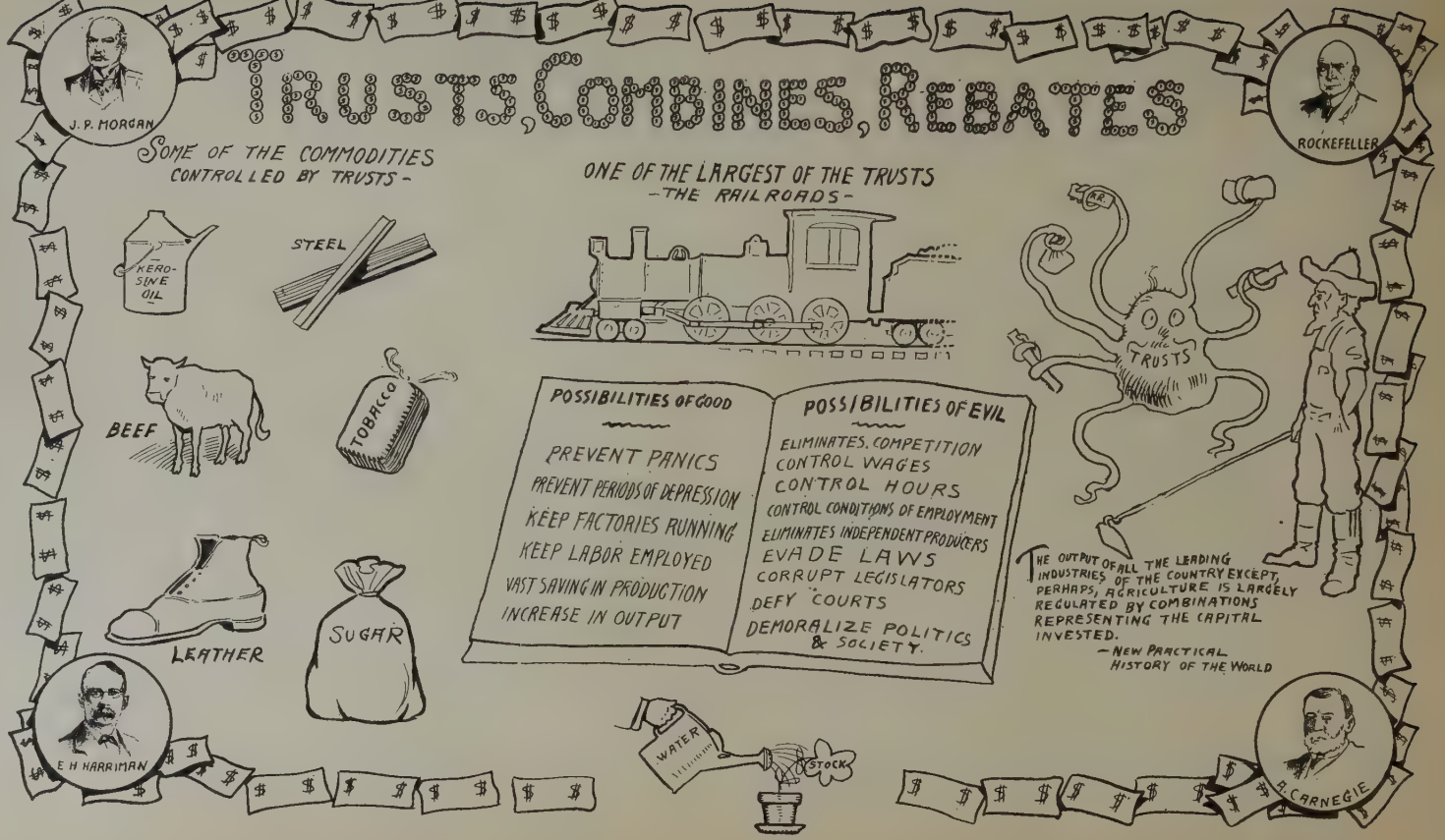
HABITATIONS



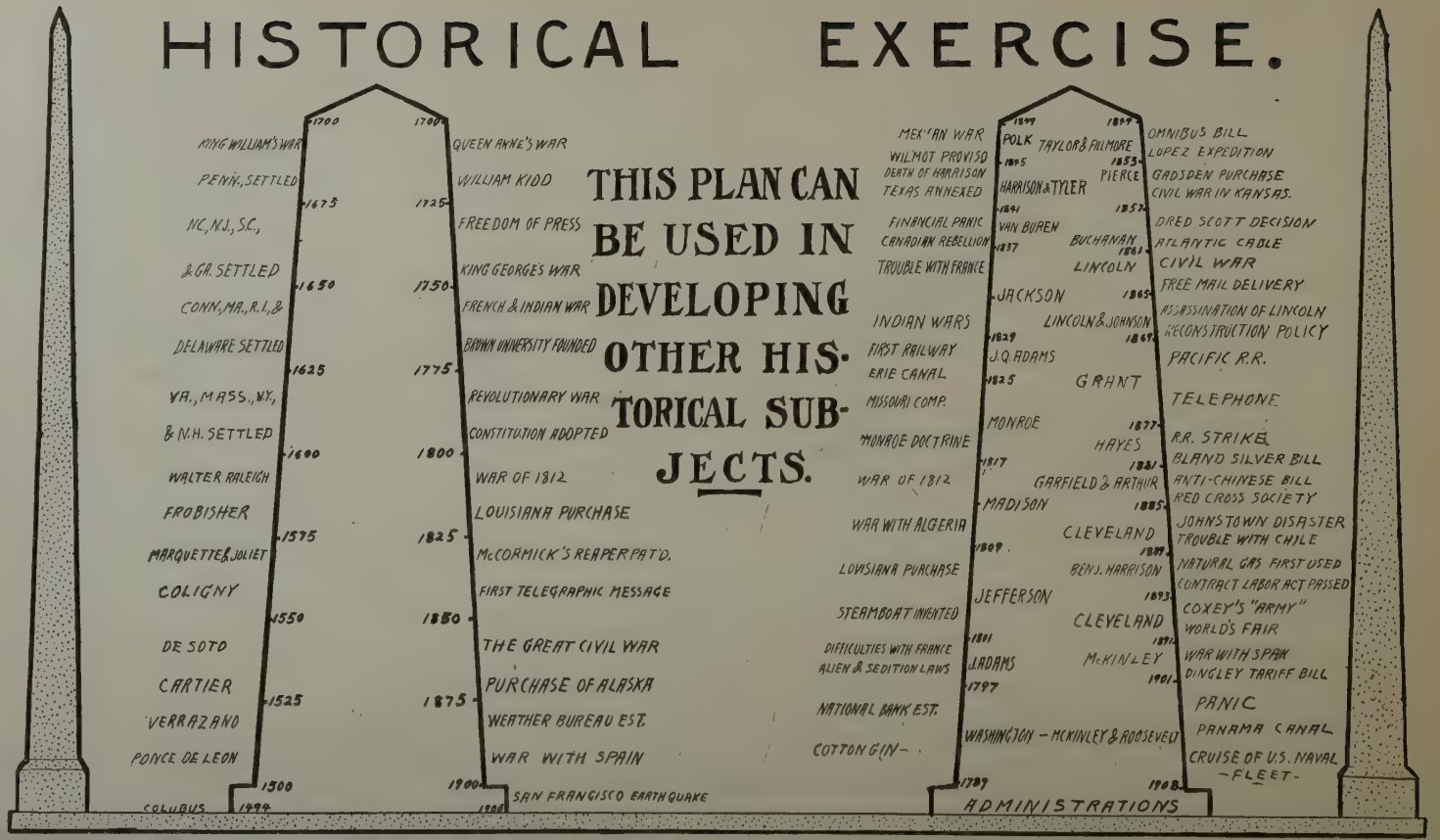





PROBLEMS
CAPITAL
LABOR
NAVY
MONOPOLY
INCOME TAX
LIBRARY
AMUSEMENT
CIVICS
SOCIAL
UNION
CLASS
PRODIGALITY
URBAN
CORRUPTION
MUNICIPAL
EXTRAVAGANCE
INDUSTRIAL
IRRIGATION
NEGRO RACE IN AMERICA
THE RACE PROBLEM
LIKE THE ARABIAN NIGHTS STORY OF "THE FISHERMAN, THE VASE AND THE GENIE"
POLITICAL GRAFTER
THE AMERICAN CITY
EUROPE
THE UNITED STATES THE DUMPING PLACE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION
RUM
THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION
LAWLESS TRUSTS & CRIMINAL CORPORATIONS
THE COMMON PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES
THE TRUST QUESTION
RACE
RUM
TRUST
FRAUD
HEALTH
TAXATION
LIGHT
WATER
UNREST
REFORM
LABOR
FORTUNE
CHURCH
KINDNESS
CHARITY


TRUSTS, COMBINES, REBATES
J. P. MORGAN
ROCKEFELLER
SOME OF THE COMMODITIES CONTROLLED BY TRUSTS -
KERO-SINE OIL
STEEL
BEEF
TOBACCO
LEATHER
SUGAR
E. H. HARRIMAN
ONE OF THE LARGEST OF THE TRUSTS
-THE RAILROADS-
POSSIBILITIES OF GOOD
PREVENT PANICS
PREVENT PERIODS OF DEPRESSION
KEEP FACTORIES RUNNING
KEEP LABOR EMPLOYED
VAST SAVING IN PRODUCTION
INCREASE IN OUTPUT
POSSIBILITIES OF EVIL
ELIMINATES COMPETITION
CONTROL WAGES
CONTROL HOURS
CONTROL CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT
ELIMINATES INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS
EVADE LAWS
CORRUPT LEGISLATORS
DEFY COURTS
DEMORALIZE POLITICS & SOCIETY.
TRUSTS
THE OUTPUT OF ALL THE LEADING INDUSTRIES OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT, PERHAPS, AGRICULTURE IS LARGELY REGULATED BY COMBINATIONS REPRESENTING THE CAPITAL INVESTED.
-NEW PRACTICAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD
WATER
STOCK
A. CARNEGIE

HISTORICAL EXERCISE.



THE FROZEN NORTH

HUNTING WALRUS

EXPEDITIONS TOWARD THE NORTH POLE

YEAR	EXPLORER	DEG.	MIN.
1871	CAPT. HALL	82	16
1879	LIEUT. DE LONG	77	15
1882	LIEUT GREELY	83	24
1891	LIEUT PEARY	83	24
1895	FRIDTJOF NANSEN	86	14
1900	DUKE D'ABRUZZI	86	33
1904	ANTHONY FIALA	82	13
1906	COMMANDER PEARY	87	6

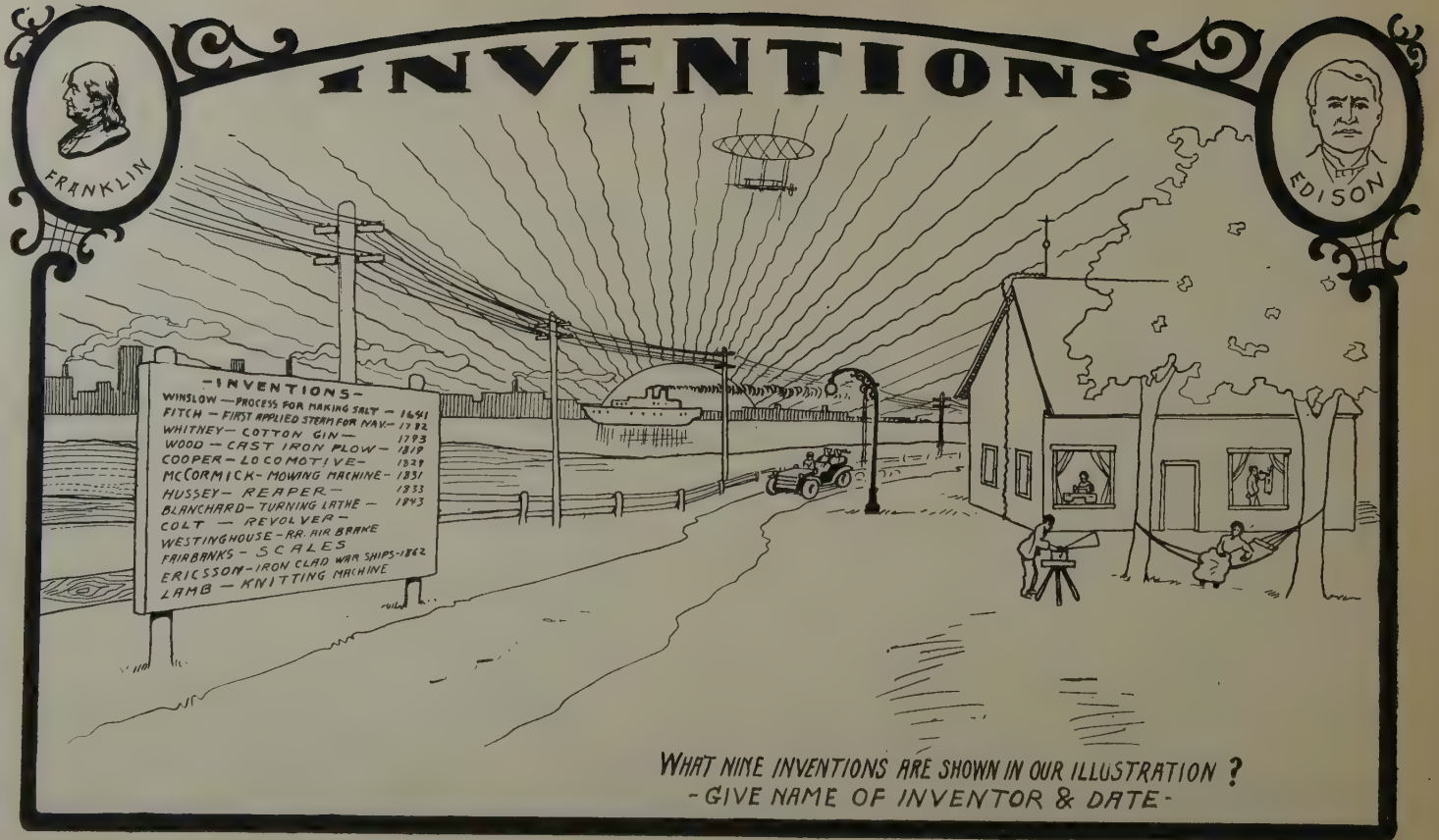
WELLMAN'S METHOD FOR REACHING THE POLE

ESQUIMAUX SLED & DOGS

THE POLARIS

WELLMAN

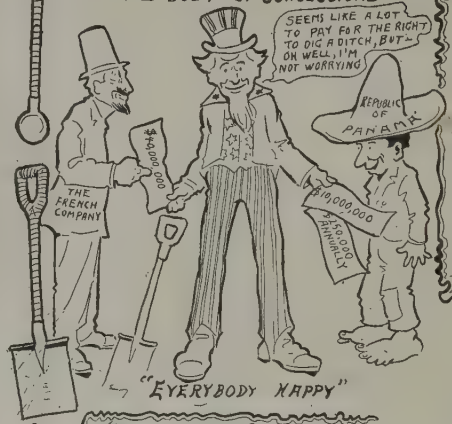
INVENTIONS


-INVENTIONS-
WINSLOW — PROCESS FOR MAKING SALT — 1641
FITCH — FIRST APPLIED STEAM FOR NAV. — 1782
WHITNEY — COTTON GIN — 1793
WOOD — CAST IRON PLOW — 1819
COOPER — LOCOMOTIVE — 1829
McCORMICK — MOWING MACHINE — 1831
HUSSEY — REAPER — 1833
BLANCHARD — TURNING LATHE — 1843
COLT — REVOLVER —
WESTINGHOUSE — RR. AIR BRAKE
FAIRBANKS — SCALES
ERICSSON — IRON CLAD WAR SHIPS — 1862
LAMB — KNITTING MACHINE

WHAT NINE INVENTIONS ARE SHOWN IN OUR ILLUSTRATION ?
- GIVE NAME OF INVENTOR & DATE -

THE PANAMA CANAL

THE COST OF CONCESSIONS -

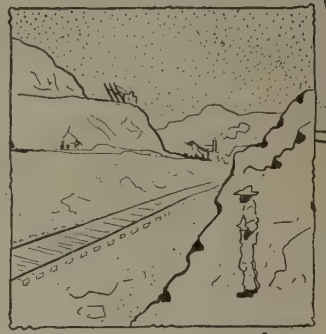

SEEMS LIKE A LOT TO PAY FOR THE RIGHT TO DIG A DITCH, BUT— OH WELL, I'M NOT WORRYING
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
$40,000,000
THE FRENCH COMPANY
$10,000,000 ANNUALLY
$10,000,000

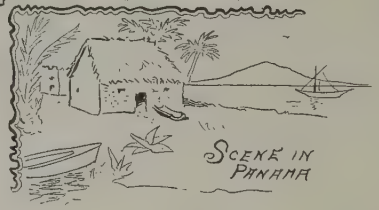
"EVERYBODY HAPPY"

-ITEMS OF INTEREST-

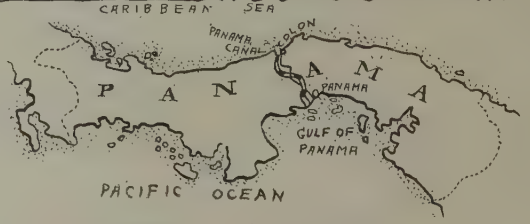
KING FERDINAND	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
KING PHILIP	FERDINAND DE LESSUPS
GREAT BRITAIN	PANAMA CANAL COM.
VON HUMBOLDT	WALKER COM.
HENRY CLAY	SPOONER ACT
KING OF HOLLAND	ROOSEVELT CANAL COM.

-CULEBRA CUT-



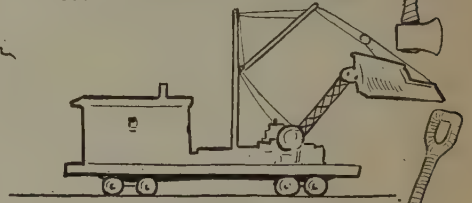


SCENE IN PANAMA

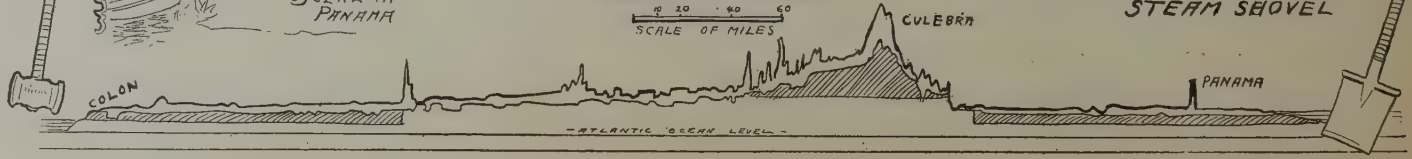


REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
SHOWING ROUTE OF CANAL

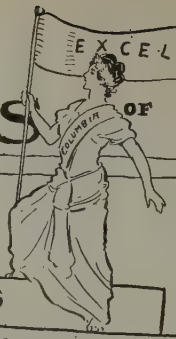
SCALE OF MILES 0 20 40 60

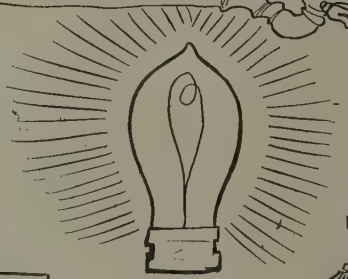


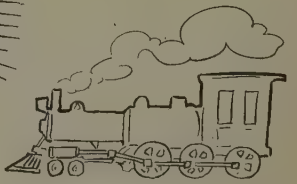
STEAM SHOVEL



STEPS OF PROGRESS.







MANUFACTURES

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY

LITERATURE

APPLICATION OF STEAM

INVENTIONS

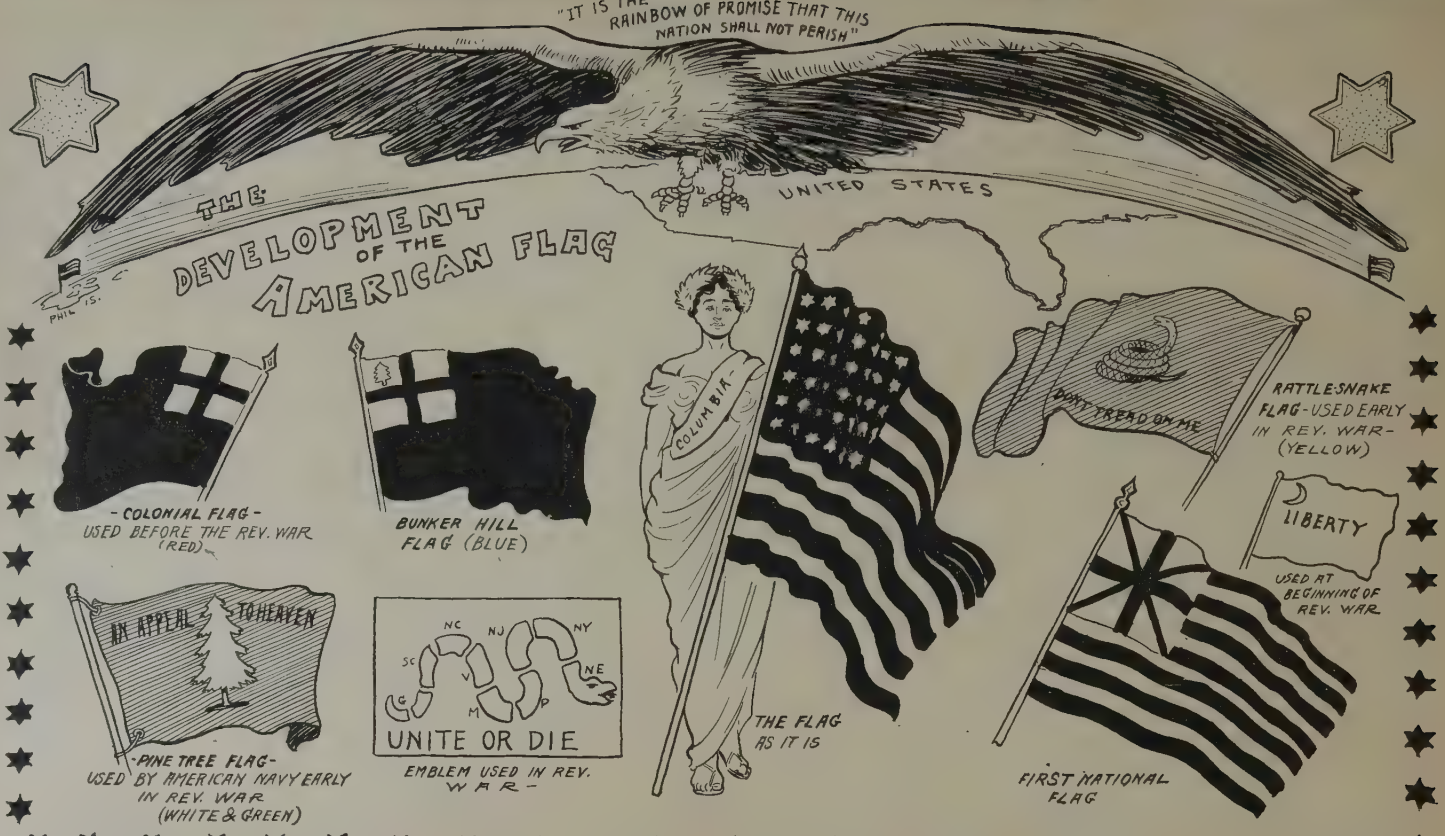
TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

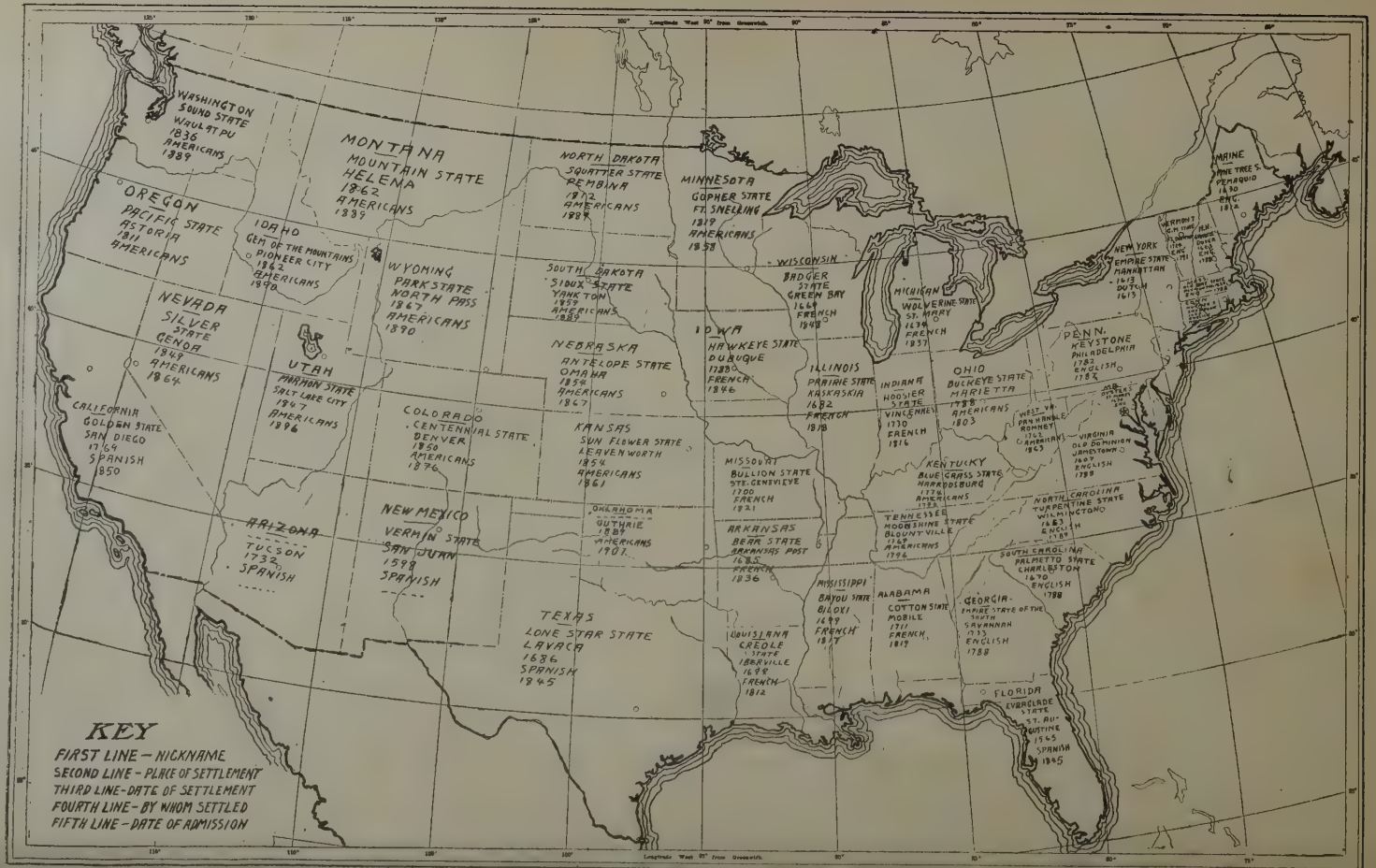
DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON INDUSTRY

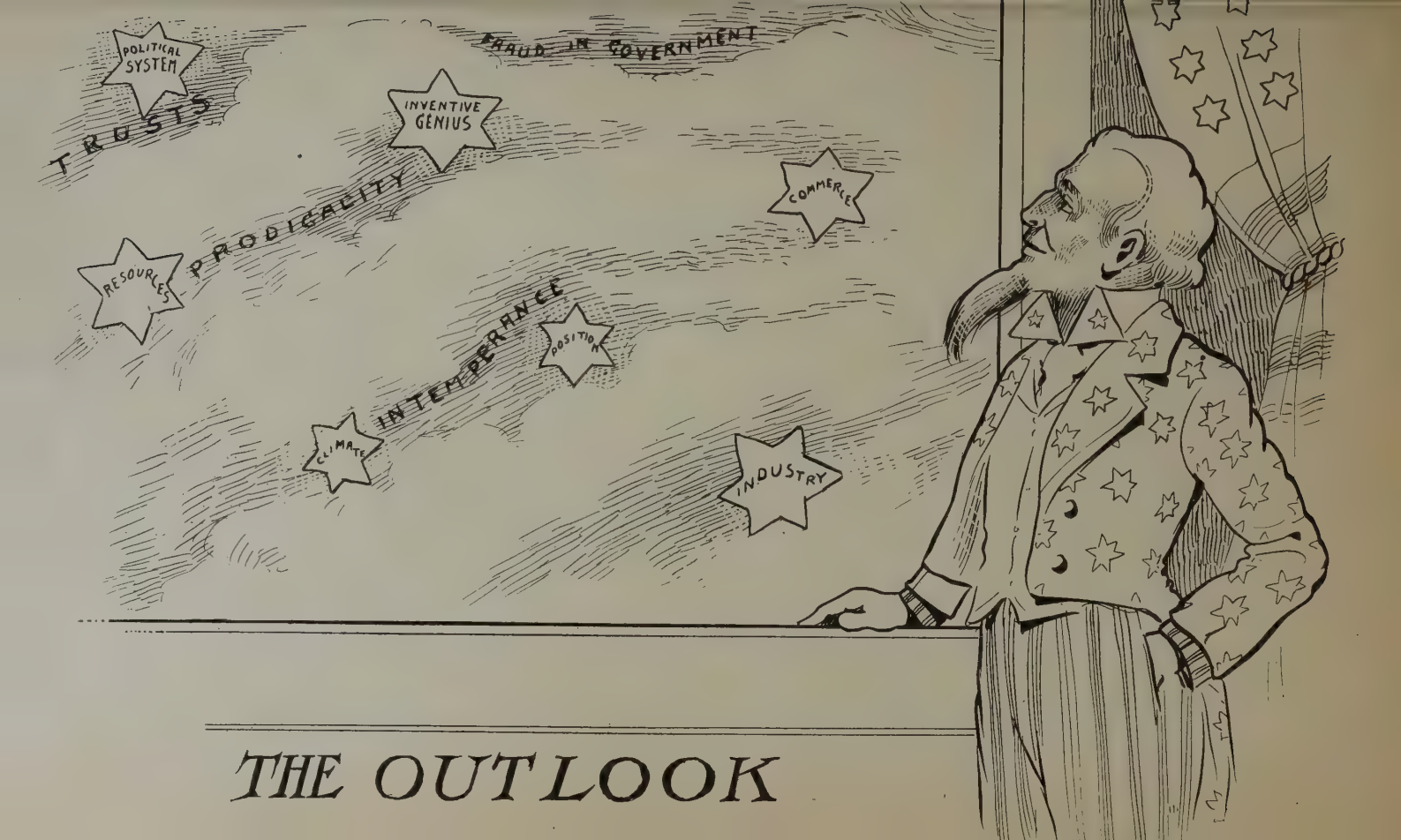
RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY

THE WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN THE MARVEL OF THE AGE AND IS DUE TO ITS RESOURCES AND THE ENERGY OF ITS PEOPLE.

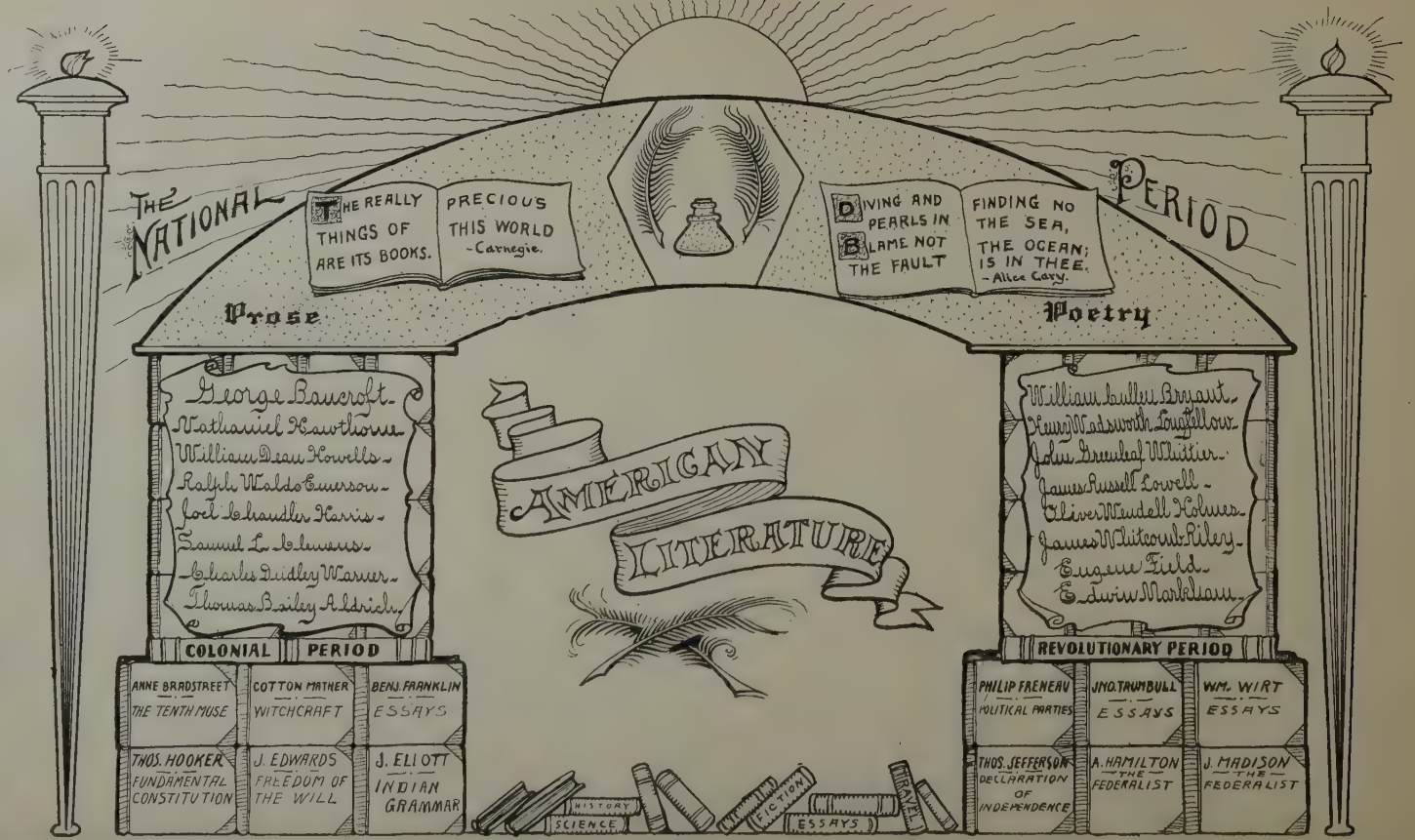
STEAM AND ELECTRICITY TWO IMPORTANT FACTORS IN OUR NATIONAL GROWTH


"IT IS THE RAINBOW OF PROMISE THAT THIS NATION SHALL NOT PERISH"
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN FLAG
UNITED STATES
PHIL S.
- COLONIAL FLAG -
USED BEFORE THE REV. WAR
(RED)
BUNKER HILL
FLAG (BLUE)
COLUMBIA
THE FLAG
AS IT IS
DON'T TREAD ON ME
RATTLESNAKE
FLAG - USED EARLY
IN REV. WAR -
(YELLOW)
LIBERTY
USED AT
BEGINNING OF
REV. WAR
IN APPEAL
TO HEAVEN
- PINE TREE FLAG -
USED BY AMERICAN NAVY EARLY
IN REV. WAR
(WHITE & GREEN)
NC
NJ
NY
SC
V
NE
G
M
P
UNITE OR DIE
EMBLEM USED IN REV.
WAR -
FIRST NATIONAL
FLAG

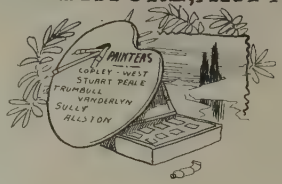

WASHINGTON
SOUND STATE
WAULATPU
1836
AMERICANS
1889
OREGON
PACIFIC STATE
ASTORIA
1811
AMERICANS
IDAHO
GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS
PIONEER CITY
1862
AMERICANS
1890
MONTANA
MOUNTAIN STATE
HELENA
1862
AMERICANS
1889
WYOMING
PARK STATE
NORTH PASS
1867
AMERICANS
1890
NEVADA
SILVER
STATE
GENOA
1849
AMERICANS
1864
UTAH
MORMON STATE
SALT LAKE CITY
1847
AMERICANS
1896
CALIFORNIA
GOLDEN STATE
SAN DIEGO
1769
SPANISH
1850
COLORADO
CENTENNIAL STATE
DENVER
1850
AMERICANS
1876
NEW MEXICO
VERMIN STATE
SAN JUAN
1598
SPANISH
ARIZONA
TUCSON
1732
SPANISH
NORTH DAKOTA
SQUATTER STATE
PEMBINA
1872
AMERICANS
1889
SOUTH DAKOTA
SIOUX STATE
YANKTON
1858
AMERICANS
1889
NEBRASKA
ANTELOPE STATE
OMAHA
1854
AMERICANS
1867
KANSAS
SUN FLOWER STATE
LEAVENWORTH
1854
AMERICANS
1861
OKLAHOMA
GUTHRIE
1885
AMERICANS
1907
TEXAS
LONE STAR STATE
LAVACA
1686
SPANISH
1845
MINNESOTA
GOPHER STATE
FT SNELLING
1819
AMERICANS
1858
WISCONSIN
BADGER
STATE
GREEN BAY
1669
FRENCH
1848
IOWA
HAWKEYE STATE
DUBUQUE
1788
FRENCH
1846
MISSOURI
BULLION STATE
STE GENEVIEVE
1700
FRENCH
1821
ARKANSAS
BEAR STATE
ARKANSAS POST
1686
FRENCH
1836
LOUISIANA
CREOLE
STATE
IBERVILLE
1698
FRENCH
1812
MISSISSIPPI
BAYOU STATE
BILOXI
1699
FRENCH
1817
ILLINOIS
PRAIRIE STATE
KASKASKIA
1682
FRENCH
1818
MICHIGAN
WOLVERINE STATE
ST. MARY
1634
FRENCH
1837
INDIANA
HOOSIER
STATE
VINCENNES
1730
FRENCH
1816
OHIO
BUCKEYE STATE
MARIETTA
1788
AMERICANS
1803
KENTUCKY
BLUE GRASS STATE
HARRODSBURG
1774
AMERICANS
1792
TENNESSEE
MOONSHINE STATE
BLOUNTVILLE
1768
AMERICANS
1796
ALABAMA
COTTON STATE
MOBILE
1711
FRENCH
1819
GEORGIA
EMPIRE STATE OF THE SOUTH
SAVANNAH
1733
ENGLISH
1788
FLORIDA
EVERGLADE
STATE
ST. AUGUSTINE
1565
SPANISH
1845
SOUTH CAROLINA
PALMETTO STATE
CHARLESTON
1670
ENGLISH
1788
NORTH CAROLINA
TURPENTINE STATE
WILMINGTON
1663
ENGLISH
1789
VIRGINIA
OLD DOMINION
JAMESTOWN
1607
ENGLISH
1788
WEST VA
PANHANDLE
ROMNEY
1761
AMERICANS
1863
PENN.
KEYSTONE
PHILADELPHIA
1682
ENGLISH
1787
NEW YORK
EMPIRE STATE
MANHATTAN
1613
DUTCH
1613
MAINE
PINE TREE S.
PENOBSCOT
1630
ENG.
1820
KEY
FIRST LINE – NICKNAME
SECOND LINE – PLACE OF SETTLEMENT
THIRD LINE – DATE OF SETTLEMENT
FOURTH LINE – BY WHOM SETTLED
FIFTH LINE – DATE OF ADMISSION

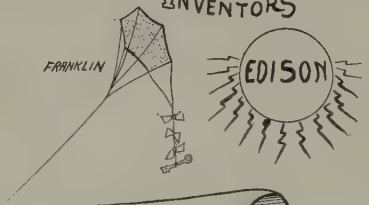

POLITICAL SYSTEM
FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT
TRUSTS
INVENTIVE GENIUS
COMMERCE
PRODIGALITY
RESOURCES
INTEMPERANCE
POSITION
CLIMATE
INDUSTRY

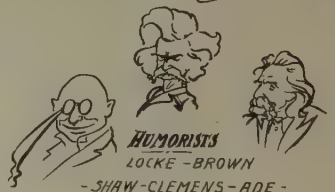
THE OUTLOOK

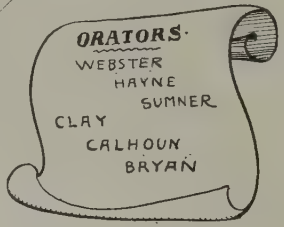

THE NATIONAL PERIOD
THE REALLY PRECIOUS THINGS OF THIS WORLD ARE ITS BOOKS. -Carnegie.
DIVING AND PEARLS IN BLAME NOT THE FAULT
FINDING NO THE SEA, THE OCEAN; IS IN THEE. -Alice Cary.
Prose
Poetry
George Bancroft
Nathaniel Hawthorne
William Dean Howells
Ralph Waldo Emerson
Joel Chandler Harris
Samuel L. Clemens
Charles Dudley Warner
Thomas Bailey Aldrich
William Cullen Bryant
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
John Greenleaf Whittier
James Russell Lowell
Oliver Wendell Holmes
James Whitcomb Riley
Eugene Field
Edwin Markham
AMERICAN LITERATURE
COLONIAL PERIOD
ANNE BRADSTREET THE TENTH MUSE
COTTON MATHER WITCHCRAFT
BENJ. FRANKLIN ESSAYS
THOS. HOOKER FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTION
J. EDWARDS FREEDOM OF THE WILL
J. ELIOTT INDIAN GRAMMAR
REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD
PHILIP FRENEAU POLITICAL PARTIES
JNO. TRUMBULL ESSAYS
WM. WIRT ESSAYS
THOS. JEFFERSON DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
A. HAMILTON THE FEDERALIST
J. MADISON THE FEDERALIST
HISTORY
SCIENCE
FICTION
ESSAYS
TRAVEL

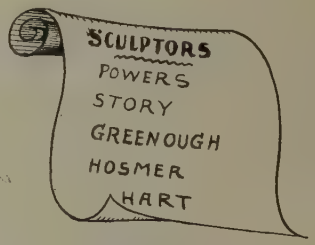
AMERICANS EMINENT
IN
LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE

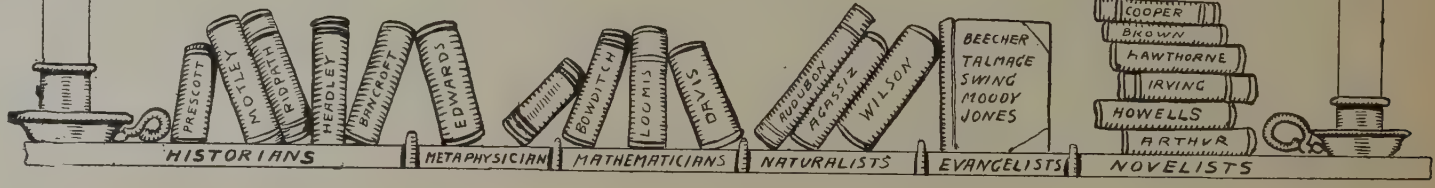


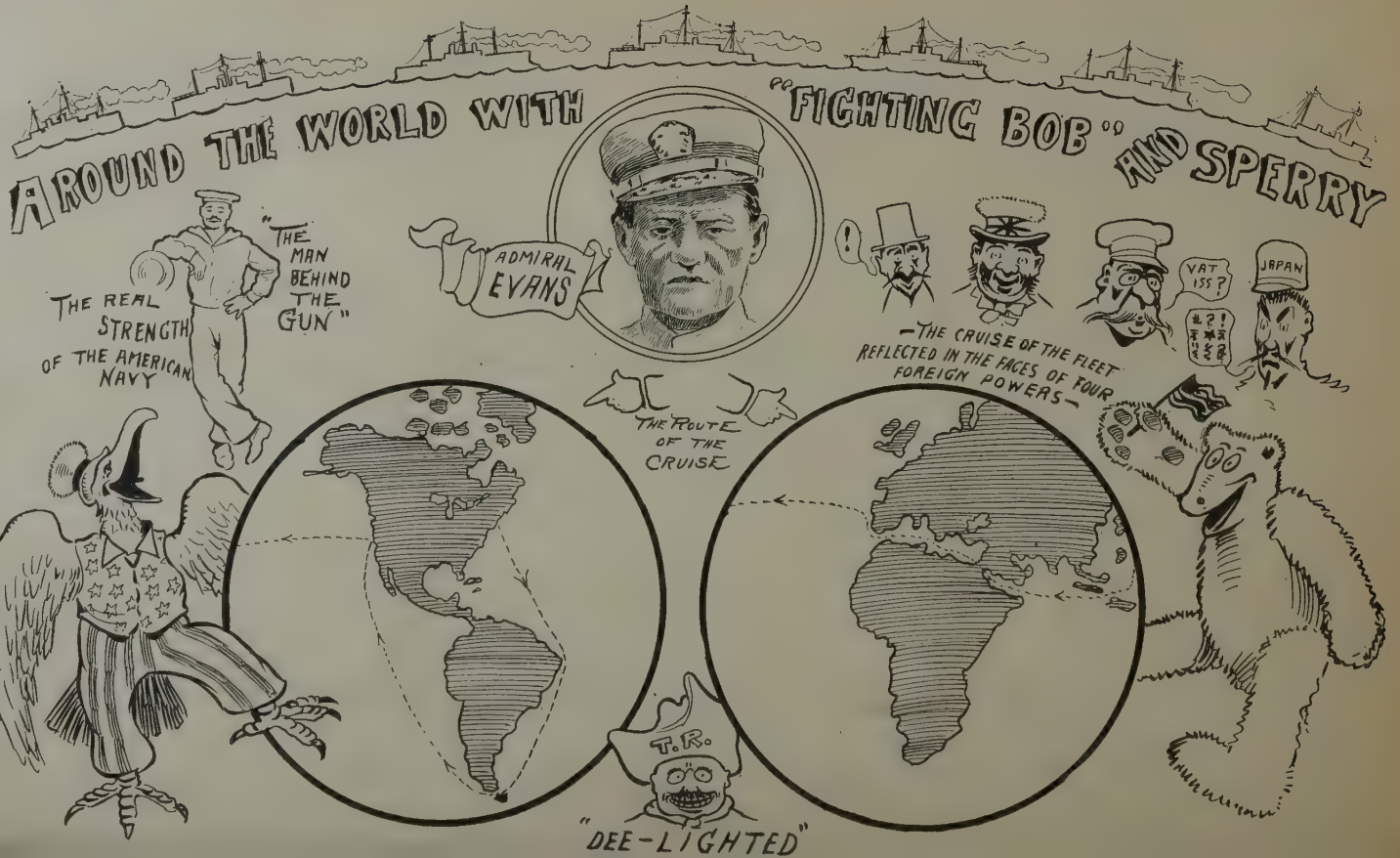








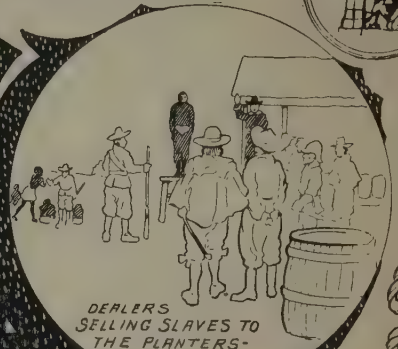


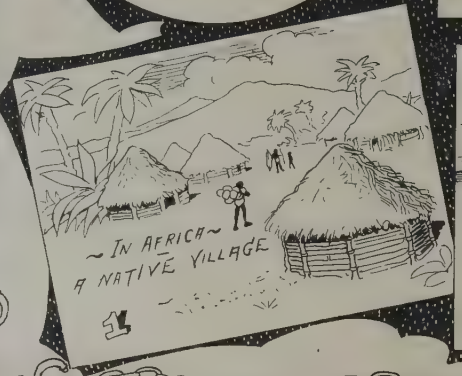

AROUND THE WORLD WITH "FIGHTING BOB" AND SPERRY
ADMIRAL EVANS
"THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN"
THE REAL STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN NAVY
THE ROUTE OF THE CRUISE
—THE CRUISE OF THE FLEET REFLECTED IN THE FACES OF FOUR FOREIGN POWERS—
!
VAT ISS?
JAPAN
T.R.
"DEE-LIGHTED"

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES

~EVENTS~

1619- SLAVERY INTRODUCED
1688- QUAKERS PROTESTED
1787- PROHIBITED IN N.W. TERR.
1793- FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW
1808- FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE FORBIDDEN
1820- MISSOURI COMPROMISE
1845- ANNEXATION OF TEXAS
1850- OMNIBUS BILL
1854- KANSAS - NEBRASKA BILL
1857- DRED SCOTT DECISION
1863- EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
THE RACE QUESTION OF TO-DAY

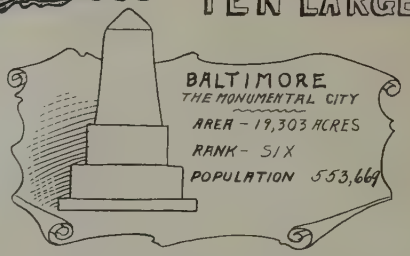

DEALERS SELLING SLAVES TO THE PLANTERS-


~IN AFRICA~ A NATIVE VILLAGE
1

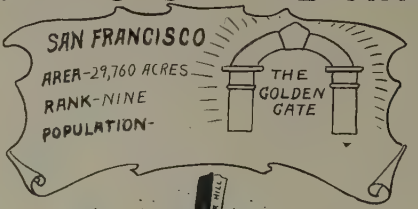
2
ON THE SLAVE SHIP -BOUND FOR AMERICA

3
-AT WORK IN THE COLONIES-

TEN LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

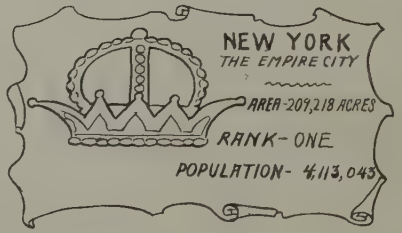


BALTIMORE
THE MONUMENTAL CITY
AREA - 19,303 ACRES
RANK - SIX
POPULATION 553,669

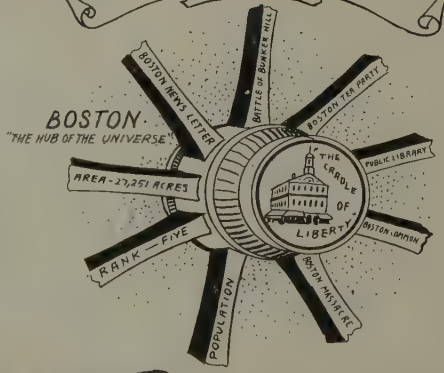


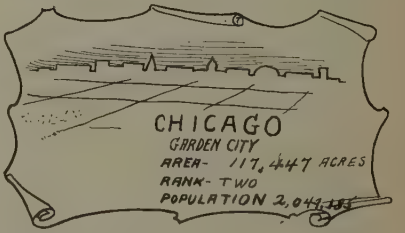
SAN FRANCISCO
AREA-29,760 ACRES
RANK-NINE
POPULATION-

PHILADELPHIA
THE CITY OF BROTHERLY - LOVE -
AREA-82,933 ACRES
RANK- THREE
POPULATION- 1,441,735
QUAKER - CITY -

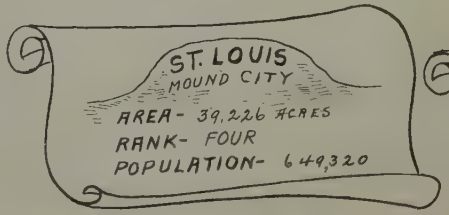


NEW YORK
THE EMPIRE CITY
AREA-209,218 ACRES
RANK- ONE
POPULATION- 4,113,043

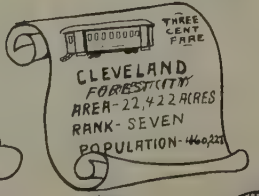




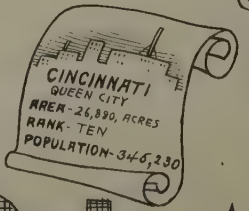
CHICAGO
GARDEN CITY
AREA- 117,447 ACRES
RANK- TWO
POPULATION 2,044,~~556~~



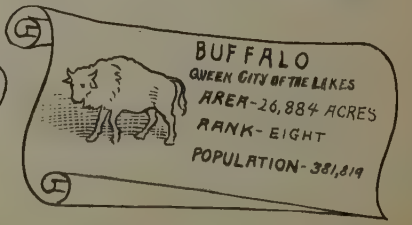
ST. LOUIS
MOUND CITY
AREA- 39,226 ACRES
RANK- FOUR
POPULATION- 649,320



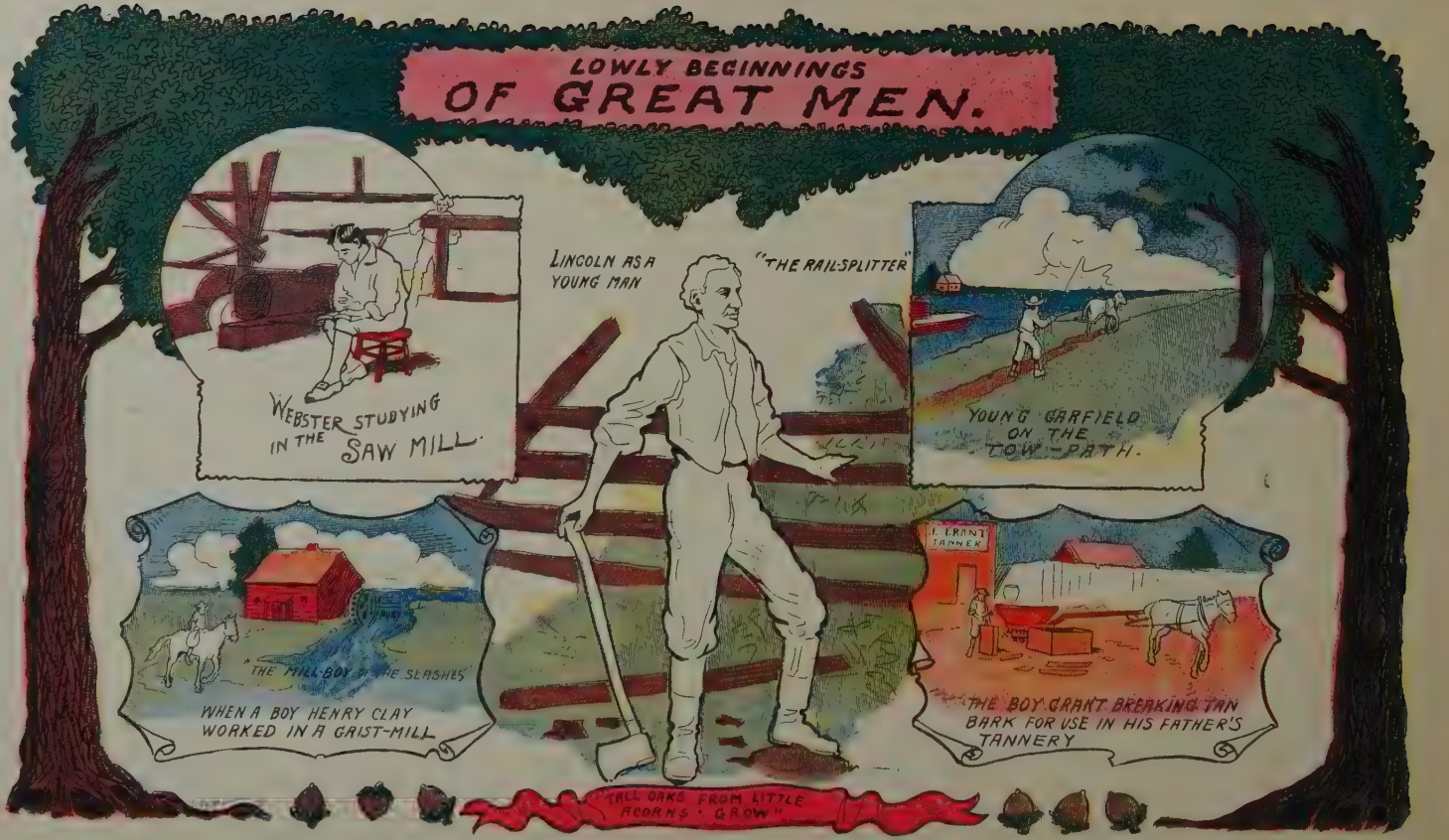
CLEVELAND
FOREST CITY
AREA-22,422 ACRES
RANK- SEVEN
POPULATION- 460,223



CINCINNATI
QUEEN CITY
AREA-26,890, ACRES
RANK- TEN
POPULATION-346,230



BUFFALO
QUEEN CITY OF THE LAKES
AREA-26,884 ACRES
RANK- EIGHT
POPULATION- 381,819


LOWLY BEGINNINGS
OF GREAT MEN.
WEBSTER STUDYING IN THE SAW MILL.
LINCOLN AS A YOUNG MAN
"THE RAIL-SPLITTER"
YOUNG GARFIELD ON THE TOW-PATH.
WHEN A BOY HENRY CLAY WORKED IN A GRIST-MILL
THE BOY GRANT BREAKING TAN BARK FOR USE IN HIS FATHER'S TANNERY
"TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW"

Lowly Beginnings of Great Men

Nothing can be more inspiring to the youthful mind or a greater incentive to effort than a study of our truly great men. Biography is the basis of all historical study.

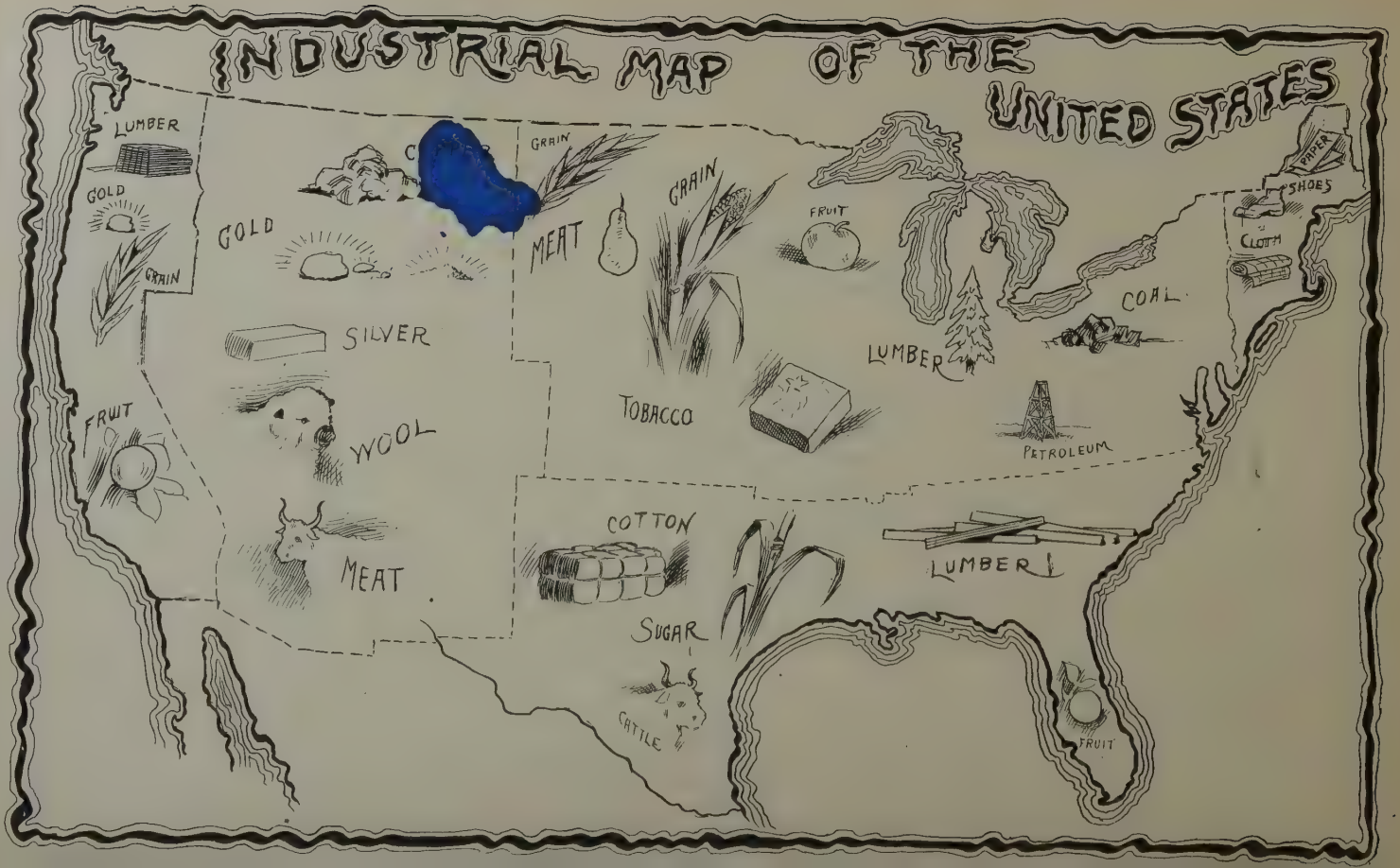
It is the aim of this illustration to set forth in a simple way the possibilities before our American youth and to incite them to emulate the examples of such men and to aspire to the same greatness.

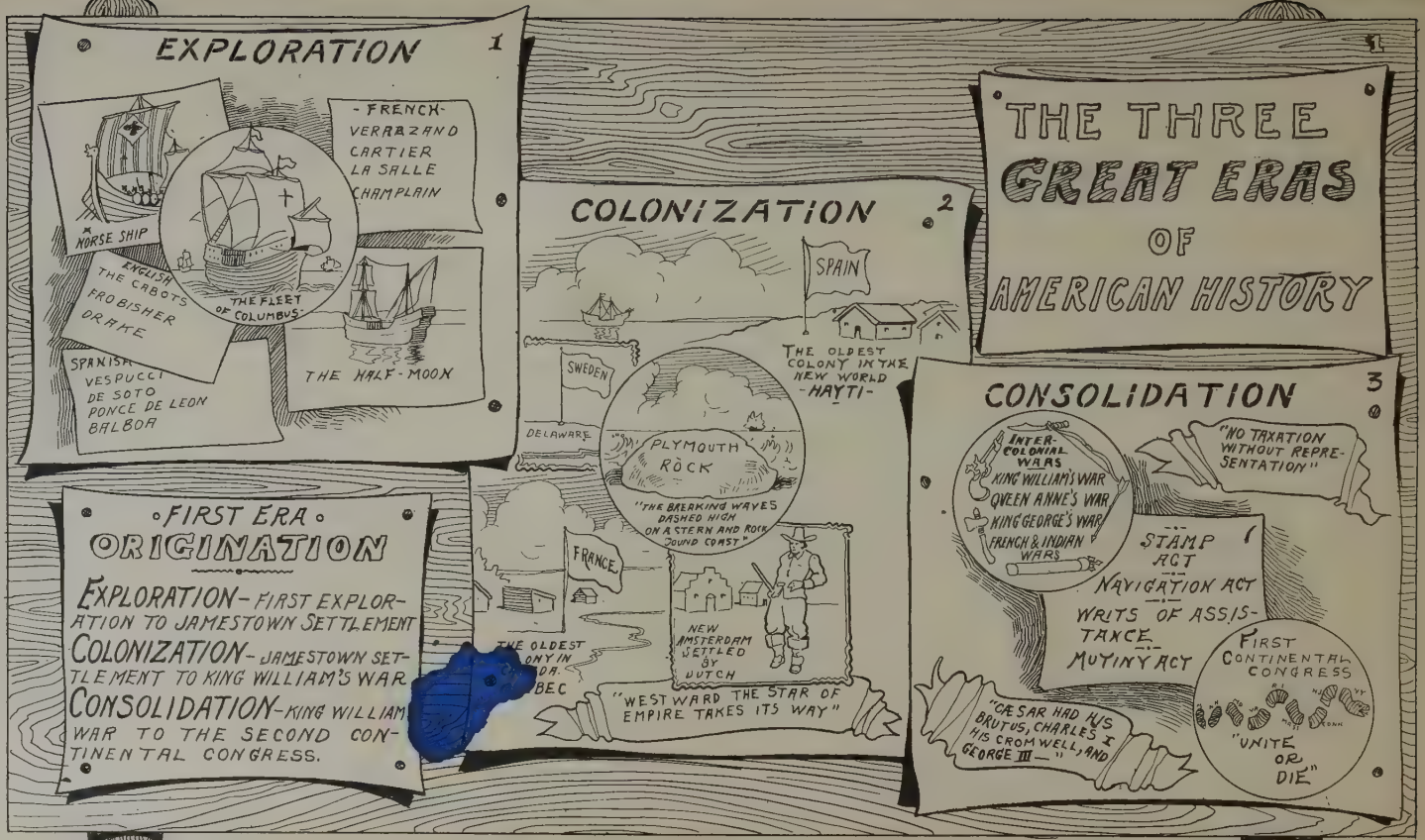
If the student can be incited to great and generous and virtuous deeds by the silent yet potent portrayal of these "Lowly Beginnings" and can be persuaded to study more fully the biographies of our great men and their historical relations, thus becoming familiar with the characters who have given us a place the most exalted among the nations of the earth, our sketch will have accomplished its mission.

We are not so much concerned to make scholars as to bring our boys and girls into a sympathetic knowledge of their environments and to fit them for intelligent citizenship. The timid should be encouraged with the story of Daniel Webster, who received but a few months' schooling and as a boy was too shy to speak a piece in school, yet later stirred the nation with his eloquence.

Many such instructive and inspiring lessons will thus suggest themselves to the thoughtful teacher and devoted mother, and it will prove a satisfaction to feel that we have neglected nothing that might be an inspiration to youthful minds in stimulating their patriotism and developing their character.

The intent of this illustration will be lost if by it the children are not made more patriotic and led to understand more fully the import of citizenship.


INDUSTRIAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
LUMBER
GOLD
GRAIN
GOLD
GRAIN
MEAT
GRAIN
FRUIT
PAPER
SHOES
CLOTH
COAL
SILVER
LUMBER
FRUIT
WOOL
TOBACCO
PETROLEUM
COTTON
LUMBER
MEAT
SUGAR
CATTLE
FRUIT

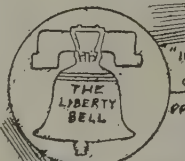

EXPLORATION
1
A NORSE SHIP
THE FLEET OF COLUMBUS
- FRENCH -
VERRAZANO
CARTIER
LA SALLE
CHAMPLAIN
ENGLISH
THE CABOTS
FROBISHER
DRAKE
SPANISH
VESPUCCI
DE SOTO
PONCE DE LEON
BALBOA
THE HALF-MOON
COLONIZATION
2
SPAIN
THE OLDEST COLONY IN THE NEW WORLD
-HAYTI-
SWEDEN
DELAWARE
PLYMOUTH ROCK
"THE BREAKING WAVES DASHED HIGH ON A STERN AND ROCK BOUND COAST"
FRANCE
NEW AMSTERDAM SETTLED BY DUTCH
"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY"
THE OLDEST
ONY IN
OA
BEC
THE THREE
GREAT ERAS
OF
AMERICAN HISTORY
CONSOLIDATION
3
INTER-COLONIAL WARS
KING WILLIAM'S WAR
QUEEN ANNE'S WAR
KING GEORGE'S WAR
FRENCH & INDIAN WARS
"NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION"
STAMP ACT
NAVIGATION ACT
WRITS OF ASSISTANCE
MUTINY ACT
FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
"UNITE OR DIE"
"CAESAR HAD HIS BRUTUS, CHARLES I HIS CROMWELL, AND GEORGE III —"
FIRST ERA
ORIGINATION
EXPLORATION- FIRST EXPLORATION TO JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT
COLONIZATION- JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT TO KING WILLIAM'S WAR
CONSOLIDATION- KING WILLIAM WAR TO THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

THE THREE GREAT ERAS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

2

SEPARATION

4



"IN THE NAME OF THE GREAT JEHOVAH AND THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS"

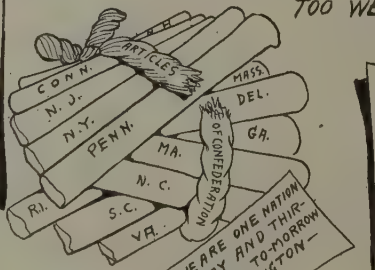
"THESE ARE THE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS"

I HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO FIGHT
—PAUL JONES—

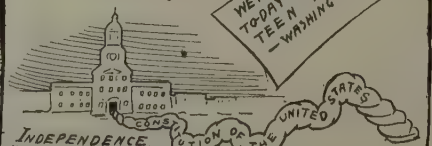
ORGANIZATION

5

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION—
TOO WEAK



WE ARE ONE NATION TODAY AND THIRTEEN TO-MORROW
—WASHINGTON—



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PA. WHERE A STRONGER ROPE WAS MANUFACTURED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FEDERALIZATION

6

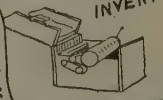
WAR OF 1812
"WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS"

"THE UNION! IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED —JACKSON

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

MISSOURI COMPROMISE

COTTON GIN INVENTED



ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY
—WEBSTER

TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS
—MARCY

•SECOND ERA•
NATIONALIZATION

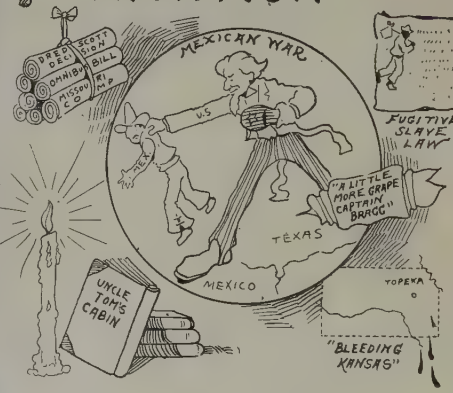
SEPARATION - SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS TO SECOND TREATY OF PARIS.

ORGANIZATION - SECOND TREATY OF PARIS TO WASHINGTON.

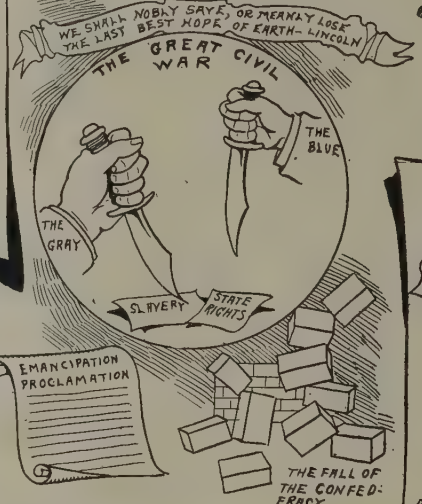
FEDERALIZATION - WASHINGTON TO JACKSON.

THE THREE GREAT ERAS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

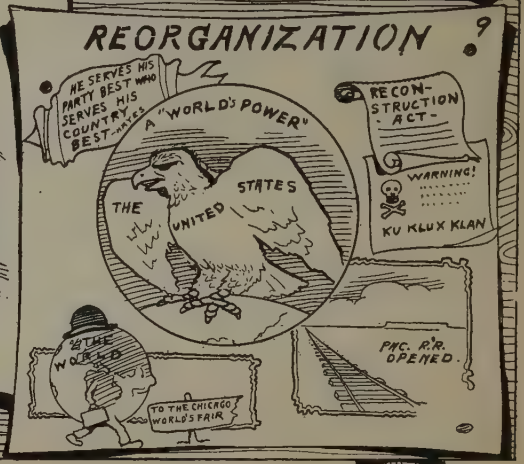
AGITATION 7



EMANCIPATION 8


WE SHALL NOBLY SAVE, OR MEANLY LOSE THE LAST BEST HOPE OF EARTH- LINCOLN
THE GREAT CIVIL WAR
THE BLUE
THE GRAY
SLAVERY
STATE RIGHTS
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
THE FALL OF THE CONFEDERACY

REORGANIZATION ?



THIRD ERA
REFORMATION

AGITATION - JACKSON TO LINCOLN -

EMANCIPATION - LINCOLN TO JOHNSON

REORGANIZATION - JOHNSON TO ROOSEVELT

Additional Exercises

In the preparation of this work more than one thousand prominent educators, including many of the leading history teachers, were consulted and their most practical suggestions solicited. These suggestions have been incorporated in the outlines and exercises which we give you. We believe that a successful teacher can use to advantage the hundreds of exercises here suggested.

Originality in design and selection of material is nesessary if the student expects to be greatly benefited. Students should think for themselves and be impressed with the fact that studying history is not **memorizing** something but **understanding** something.

Blackboards

The value of blackboard illustrations is one of the most important features of a teacher's work. A very successful city teacher of fifteen years' experience recently remarked that she had never known a pupil to fail on a written review based on previous illustrative work.

Note Books

Use note books freely. Require every pupil to keep note books. Stimulation of thought on the part of the pupils should be encouraged and excellence of reproduction constantly strived for. "Once writing a copy is worth twice reading it."

Drawings

Drawings require attention to details and results in an accurate knowledge. Much interest can be created by illustrating lessons. In this way the eye will assist the memory in mastering the facts.

Outline Maps

Outline maps should be filled in representing each period studied. The pupil will then see the country develop and the geography and history will be indissolubly linked. This series of maps giving the names and dates will be valuable for reference. The teacher will at all times strive to have the pupils see the place as well as the time of historical occurrences.

Charts

Charts are very helpful in studying history and pupils should be encouraged to prepare them for the permanent use of the school. They will become very much interested in the preparation of lessons to be hung on the wall for display. Such work will not only be valuable to the pupils but will be found very helpful for reference.

Color Work

Insist on the use of colored pencils and colored crayons. They can be supplied at a nominal price and will add variety and insure interest in the work. Such work will naturally lead to water color work and other artistic development.

Queer Queries

Flagging interest can be stimulated by introducing queer queries to spice the recitation and at the same time result in a more comprehensive study of the subject. Pupils should be encouraged to prepare a list of test questions logically arranged.

Outlines

Outlines systematize the matter and are an aid in studying the subject from a variety of books. Pupils should be encouraged to develop systematic outlines. If developed aright they will occasion an industrious study, enliven the recitation period and result in intelligent and accurate students.

Tables

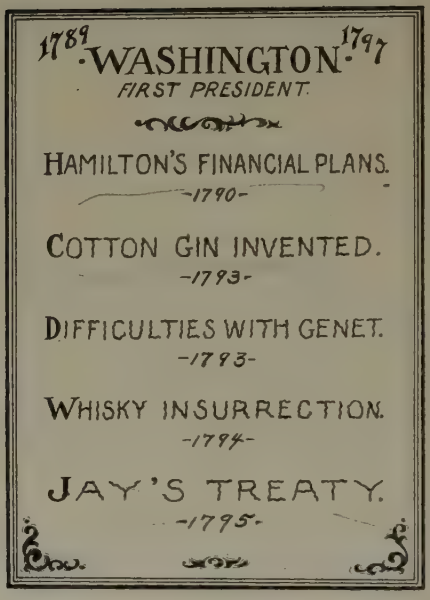
Tables will give practice in condensing material and picking out essentials. When complete they present a good general view of the subject. We have supplied several styles and others can be originated to develop various subjects.

Scrap Books

Every class should prepare a scrap book containing classified historical information, clippings from books, magazines and original writings, embellished with illustrations from books or by the student as the class progresses. This volume, if carefully prepared, will prove the most popular reference book in the library and can be used with profit by succeeding teachers.

Supplementary Reading

Every history class should have access to the **New Practical History of the World** to supplement the text. A good encyclopedia is necessary and the **New Practical Reference Library** will prove invaluable. Never rely wholly on one text. Many texts will result in a critical and inquisitive mind and will arouse the pupils interest and inspire enthusiasm for the study.



Historical Cards

Have your pupils prepare a card for each administration showing five of the most important events. The teacher can hold all the cards and read an event. The pupil that can give the President's name first gets the card and the one securing the most cards wins the game. Each exercise is different since different questions can be asked. The pupils may each take several cards and ask the questions in turn and play for a given time, as ten minutes, or until one pupil secures all of the cards. If it is an advanced class and the teacher desires to emphasize the dates, the teacher can read the facts and have the pupils give the dates of same. A few exercises of this kind will fix definitely in the mind the dates of important events in history.

Every pupil should know five important events of each administration. Few pupils can tell in whose administration we have the Embargo Act, The Purchase of Louisiana, The Omnibus Bill, etc. By simply knowing the administration, it gives us a general idea without the necessity of attempting to fix exact dates.

A simple exercise can be prepared on other periods of American history, on biography, etc. These games will be carried into the homes and much valuable information acquired without direct effort.

A COURSE OF STUDY IN HISTORY.

Based on the New Practical History of the World.

A Few of the Hundreds of Questions Answered in Volume I, Ancient History.

What is history? (4*) How should it be studied? (4) What are some of the beneficial results derived from such study? (4, 5, 6, 7)

Over what period of time does Ancient History extend? (12) What nations are involved in the study of Ancient History? Of these, which one still exists as an independent sovereignty? (23)

How does the civilization of these ancient nations compare with our own? With that of semi-civilized tribes of to-day?

What is the beginning of Medieval and Modern History? (12)

When, according to geologists and scientists, did man first appear, and where? (13)

What was the duration of the ice age? (13)

How do you account for the difference in size, color, shape of skull and temperament of the various races? (15)

Name the four divisions of the human race and describe each. (15)

What traits render the Ethiopian an easy prey to slavery? (15)

What was the size of Ancient Egypt? (27) Which two of our states comprise an area of similar size? (27)

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* The numbers indicate the pages on which the answers are found.

What was its location? (27) Why would not Egypt have been possible of habitation, but for the Nile? (28)

Was irrigation, such as is now in use in many of our Western States, known to and employed by the early Egyptians? (28)

Why did the Egyptians worship the Nile as a god? (28)

Tell of the peculiar beliefs entertained by early Egyptians as to the origin of man. (29)

From what, according to the Egyptian belief, did bad men, ferocious beasts and poisonous plants emanate? (29)

For how many years were 100,000 men engaged in building the Great Pyramid? (33) In magnitude, how does our Panama Canal compare with it?

What led to embalming? What was done to prevent the soul of the embalmed from wandering over the earth? (47)

What excellent advice was given the youth of Egypt in manners and morals? (53) To whom are we indebted for the division of time into days, months, etc.? (60)

Why were the Pyramids of Egypt built on the west side of the Nile? (63)

How and from what did the Ancient Egyptians make paper? (72)

Were the early Egyptians as skilled in the manufacture of glass as modern artisans? (73)

What unique and effective way was used in quarrying to split rocks? (75)

How does the original Chinese Empire compare in size with the United States? (79)

In what way have the almost impassable mountains of China proper handicapped its people? (80)

Under what ruler was the Great Wall built, and what honor was conferred on him for this accomplishment?

From whom have we derived the system of competitive examinations in the Civil Service? (82)

When did the Chinese invent printing? (83)

What were the three chief religions of China? What was the creed of each? Which is the most widely accepted? (85-86)

What is the chief end in view of Chinese education? (87)

What was characteristic of the early literature of India? (91)

Describe the beliefs of Brahmanism. (93) When did Buddhism gain ascendency over Brahmanism? (94)

In what respect is the teaching of Buddha similar to that of Christ? (94)

Compare the civilization of China and India.

What excellent laws were in vogue in Babylonia? How do they compare with our own? (104)

In what manner was the capture of Babylonia by Cyrus the Great similar to that of the Hessians at Trenton by Washington? (106)

Describe the wonderful career of Cyrus. How did he escape the death meted out for him by his evil grandfather? Why did he save the life of Croesus? (108-109)

How did Darius win a kingship by the neighing of a horse? (111)

Why were the Jews held in captivity by Cyrus allowed to return to Jerusalem to rebuild their Temple? (116)

In what respect was the education given a Persian boy superior to our own? (118)

Why did the Persians refuse to engage in business? (119)

To what ancient people are we indebted for the division of the days into hours, the prediction of eclipses, etc.? (119)

Which is the larger in area, Palestine or Virginia? Why is Palestine sometimes called "Land of Canaan"? (123)

Tell of the life and accomplishments of Moses. (127)

What was accomplished during the reign of David? (129-131)

From what did Solomon obtain his great wealth? What were the results of his reign? (131-132)

What is remarkable about the history of the Jews? (136)

What can you say of Hebrew literature, and in what did it excel? (137)

How was education carried on by the Hebrews? Why was music and dancing included? When was attendance at school made compulsory? How many pupils were assigned to one teacher? Why were teachers held in greater respect than parents? (140)

What book advised that "Children should be punished with one hand and caressed with two"? (141)

Why were the Phœnicians good sailors? (144)

What people were first to make use of the alphabet? (145)

How was Ancient Greece divided? (152)

In what way did nature protect the Greeks from falling into habits of idleness and listlessness? (154)

What was the statue of Venus de Milo, and where was it found? (155)

With which state does Greece compare in size? In latitude? (155)

What are some of the remarkable accomplishments credited to Hercules? (159)

When and at what place do we have a record of the first contest for beauty among women? (165-166)

Who was Helen of Troy? How was she won by Paris? To what bitter war did this lead? (167)

By what novel strategy was Troy captured by the Greeks? (169)

How did Ulysses win back his home and wife after an absence of twenty years? (170)

How did the Greeks treat their slaves? (171)

What three classes of people made up the population of Sparta? (179)

Why were heiresses compelled to marry men of small means in Sparta? (180)

Describe the Spartan Assembly. In what way did it resemble our Congress? Differ from it? What was the advantage of the rule curtailing speeches? Would this be advantageous if applied to our own law makers? (182-183)

In what ancient country were men compelled to marry and then could only see their wives by stealth or by permission from the state? (185)

In what country were all males required to undergo daily for more than fifty years a severe drill to fit them for military duty? (185)

How did the Spartans dispose of their incurably sick or deformed children? Why? (186)

Why were Draco's laws said to be written in blood? (190)

How did the corn crop of an Athenian determine his class of citizenship? (192)

When, where and by whom was the bankrupt law originated? (193)

Would Solon make a good law maker or executive for us to-day? (193)

By whom was the first library established in Greece? (195)

Describe the manner in which a citizen who had become obnoxious could be ostracised from Athens. For what period? Results. (198)

Describe the battle of Marathon and the successful stratagem of Miltiades. (204)

How many soldiers composed the army of Xerxes? Is this a larger number than were engaged on both sides in the Civil War? (207)

What temple erected more than 400 years B. C. is still standing? (224)

How was a musical education considered in the time of Pericles? (230)

What traits of character contributed to the greatness of Pericles? (230)

By whom and when was the system of paying jurors, legislators and civil officers inaugurated? (233)

How were art, literature and philosophy advanced by Pericles, and to what extent is his fame enriched by these? (234)

What were the drastic and unfortunate terms of peace exacted of Athens by the Spartans? (255)

How long did the rule of the Thirty Tyrants continue? (258)

Describe the character and conquests of Alexander the Great. (268)

What measures did he adopt to consolidate into one empire the conquered nations? (272)

When did the political life of Greece end? (277)

Note the simplicity of our illustrations showing the three orders of Greek architecture, and reproduce the sketches. (323-325)

See our splendid study of Greek literature. (349)

Make a drawing of the Acropolis and neighboring points of interest. (453)

A Few of the Hundreds of Questions Answered in Volume II, Ancient History.

What is strikingly similar in the Rome of to-day and the Rome of 750 B. C.? (4)

Which has the larger area, Italy or Colorado? Italy or your own state?

Who were the Etruscans? When and where did they live? Of what were they particularly fond? (5)

What two brothers according to legendary history were thrown into the Tiber to be drowned, but were rescued and founded Rome? (9)

What novel means is Romulus credited with in his effort to populate Rome? Who were the Sabine women? (10)

Name the five rights possessed by the patricians of Rome. Are the rights still in vogue? (11)

What were the duties and powers of the Roman Senate? Of Roman kings? (13)

What great undertaking was begun and completed during the reign of Tarquin, the remains of which are still to be seen? (16)

Which of the early Roman kings originated the taking of a census? (18)

How did an insult to Lucretia terminate the government of Rome by kings? (19)

Who took the place of the deposed kings, for what term elected, by whom and with what powers invested? (22)

How was slavery established in Rome? (23)

What action was taken by the plebeians resembling a modern strike? (24)

Who was Cincinnatus and for what is he famous? What American emnlated his example? (27)

How was theft punishable under the law laid down in the Twelve Tables? Arson? Murder? Witchcraft? Treason? (31)

How was the power to veto brought about? (32)

When was the first paid or standing army organized? (36)

How and from whom was Rome saved by the cackling of geese? (37)

Describe the restrictions placed upon the use of public lands. (41)

What battle took place at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius? (44)

What general routed the Roman army because of his use of elephants in battle? (45)

In what respect is our homestead law similar to the giving away of arable lands in Rome? In what does it differ? (50)

What was a legion? Of how many men was it composed? (51)

Describe the military drill of the Roman army and compare it with our own. (52)

Describe the Appian Way. (55)

In what strenuous way did the Romans build a navy and train its men, and with what results? (60)

What general secured a trophy of a peck of gold rings taken from the fingers of slain soldiers? (65)

What led to the suicide of Hannibal? (69)

Was he in your opinion a successful man? Was he great?

Compare the powers of the Senate of Ancient Rome with that of the United States. (75)

In what way could a Roman citizen become a land owner? (78) In what respect is this similar to our homestead laws?

Whose oratory proved mightier than the sword? (88)

Give clearly three causes which led to the downfall of the Roman republic. (Chap. III)

To what extent was slavery common among the Romans? How does the treatment accorded the slaves of the Romans compare with that given to the Helots? How many Servile insurrections took place, and what were the results of each? (80)

Compare in character and accomplishments Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great. (Chap. III)

What were the various positions and offices filled by Caesar? (88)

What is characteristic of Caesar's military operations? (91-92-93)

How do they compare with Napoleon's? With Grant's?

What royal title was first applied to Caesar? (94)

What were some of his conspicuous reforms? (95)

When, how and by whom was Caesar murdered, and for what reason? (95-96)

What Roman emperor's character was completely changed by sickness, causing him to throw all prisoners in Rome to the wild beasts? (112)

Who was the first ruler to persecute the Christians, and why did he do it? (115)

What was the extent of the Roman Empire in A. D. 117? (See map opp. page 120)

When and by whom was the first college yell given? (125)

What river was turned from its course and used for the burial place of Alaric, and why? (134)

How were the Greeks regarded by the Romans, and the characteristics of the Romans by the Greeks? (148)

What was the foundation of Roman character? (148)

Who was the Roman god of light? Of war? Of wine? (152)

What led to the worship of fire by the Romans? (153)

What was the chief aim of Roman education? (159)

To what age was the child educated in the home by its mother? Was the Roman housewife treated as the equal or the slave of her husband? (160) What emperor exempted teachers from paying taxes or performing public duties? (162)

In what respect does Roman architecture differ from that of Greece? (173)

Describe the Pantheon at Rome. In size and magnificence, how does it compare with your state capitol building? (176)

How long was Rome a kingdom? How long a republic? How long an empire? What change was brought about in the government of the provinces by the national change to an imperial form of government? Was that change beneficial? (Chap. V)

What was the seating capacity of the Coliseum? How does this compare with the seating capacity of the largest hall in your community? (178)

Describe the waterworks of Rome. From what remarkable distances was water brought? (181)

Who is regarded as the father of Roman poetry? (195)

For what was Cicero famous? (201) Which are his most noted orations? (205)

How did Julius Caesar rank as a writer? What was his style? (205)

When did Horace live? How is he regarded in Roman literature? (222)

At what age were Roman girls commonly married? At what early age did they become what we term "old maids"? (250).

Did the Roman girl have anything to do with the choosing of a husband? (250)

Describe a Roman wedding ceremony. (251) When did the wedding tour originate? (252)

Describe the style of wearing and dressing the hair in early Rome. (256)

What great attention was bestowed upon the complexion by the Roman ladies? Of what were their mirrors made? (257)

Describe the Roman home. How were the rooms arranged and how decorated? (257-258)

Of what did breakfast consist? Luncheon? Dinner? (260)

What places would you wish to visit in Rome to-day, and what evidences of the early greatness of the city would you expect to see? (Chap. VIII)

What preparations were made for burial by the Romans? (263) Describe their funeral rites. (264) Was cremation practiced? (265)

Describe the Vatican. When did popes first use it as their residence? (289)

What belief was entertained by the early Germans regarding the beginning of the world? (302-303)

What effect upon the Romans did their luxurious living have in their struggle with the Germans? (313)

Why was the introduction and spread of Christianity so violently opposed by the Romans in authority? (333-334)

What were some of the cruel and horrible means of punishing Christians which were adopted and executed by Nero? (334-335)

What good features can you find in the Mohammedan religion? What bad features? (Chap. XII)

A Few of the Hundreds of Questions Answered in Volume I, Medieval and Modern History.

What is the full meaning of history? (3)

What period of time is covered by medieval and modern history? (5)

Describe the geographical extent of the Roman empire about 400 A. D. (16)

Describe the social and political character of this empire. (16-17)

Name seven Germanic tribes which overran the western portion of the empire. (17-20)

What circumstances and events favored the development of the papal power? (23-24)

Give an account of Clovis and his work. (19-20)

How did Charlemagne secure the imperial crown? (26-27)

What was the extent of Charlemagne's empire? (28)

What did Charles do for education? (30)

What permanent progress in civilization was made by Charlemagne? (31-32)

Why was Louis the Pious crowned the second time; what effect did the incident have upon the growth of the papal power? (37)

Why was it necessary to make such a division of land as that made at Verdun? (42-44 and footnote)

What were the character and life of the Vikings? (45-48)

When was the darkest hour of the Middle Ages, and what caused it? (49)

Who was the first king of France, and how did he secure the title? (50)

How did Rollo, the Viking, become the founder of Normandy? (52)

How did the German crown become elective? (54-55)

What was the "Middle Kingdom"? Give its origin. (43, 56-57)

Name and describe the two earliest races of the British Isles. (64-66) Why and when did the Romans withdraw from Britain? (68-69)

Why did the British invite their enemies, the Jutes, to invade the Island? (70)

What is the origin and meaning of the name England? (71)

Name five important achievements of Alfred the Great. (72)

Who was Canute? Describe the extent of his empire. (74 and map)

What were the contributions of Augustine and St. Dunstan, respectively, to English development? (78-79)

Name the first two English literary geniuses and describe their respective works. (80-81)

Who founded the Holy Roman Empire, and what territory did it comprise? (86-87)

What condition in the Church called forth the Cluny reform movement? (92-93)

What were the issue and result of the controversy between Henry IV and Gregory VII? (94-97)

What settlement was reached at the Concordat of Worms? (98)

How was the papal power demonstrated by Innocent III? (101)

Mention two important achievements of Rudolf of Hapsburg. (109-110)

In what political condition did the Hohenstaufen line leave Germany and Italy? (114-115)

How was England saved from the anarchy of feudalism? (121-122)

For what equivalent was homage given, and what personal relation did it establish? (122-123)

Designate four social classes of a feudal family. (126)

How was a feudal army organized? Compare it with a modern army. (132)

How did chivalry affect personal character? (136)

What conditions caused the decline of chivalry? (140-141)

What influence was exerted upon monasticism by the Benedictines? (147-148)

What monastic reform originated at Cluny? (150-151)

Mention two respects in which the Dominicans and Franciscans differed from the other orders. (152-156)

Name three distinct motives which aided in bringing on the Crusades. (167)

How did the first crusaders show an unchristian spirit at the capture of Jerusalem? (174-175)

What were the political results of the First Crusade? (175-176)

Name three orders of knighthood which grew out of the Crusades. (177-179)

Did the Crusades accomplish their intended purpose? (191) Were the Crusades beneficial to Europe? (191-194)

For what was Thomas à Becket murdered? (206)

What place in the English constitution is occupied by Magna Charta? (208)

Name three great battles of the Hundred Years' War in France. (211)

What part did Joan of Arc play in the success of the Hundred Years' War? (212-213)

How was England's first labor war settled? (214-215)

What were the teachings of John Wycliff, and what was the extent of his influence? (215-217)

What development took place in the House of Commons during the Hundred Years' War? (217-218)

Name a representative English poet of the common people and one of the upper class, who lived in the fourteenth century. (220-222)

How did Hugh Capet's reign illustrate the evils of feudalism? (227-229)

How was the unity of France furthered under Philip II? (234 236)

What did the States-General of France comprise, and what power did it have? (241-242)

How did Charles VII maintain his power as against nobles and common people? (249-250)

What states were united to form modern Spain? (254-256 and map)

Why is the story of the Swiss struggle for freedom especially interesting to Americans? (260-262)

How did the Vikings found the Russian Empire? (265-268)

Compare the Seljuk and Ottoman Turks in the following respects: (1) Time of founding empire. (2) Territory occupied. (3) Epoch-making influence. (165-167; 268-269)

Of what did medieval education consist? (276-277)

What use did the scholastics make of reason?' (278)

Show how the medieval university grew up out of efforts to increase learning. (285-287)

How did Petrarch and Boccaccio aid the revival of ancient learning? (294-296)

What part did the Vatican play in the humanistic revival? (298)

Would printing have been so useful or so greatly appreciated a century earlier had it been invented then? (299-300)

In what does the chief value of Dante's Divine Comedy consist? (317-320)

What English poets have drawn inspiration from the Decameron? (324-325)

What noted king became famous as a troubadour? (332-333)

How did the literature of the Norman-French differ from the Provençal? (334-335)

What was the literary and political effect of Don Quixote? (341)

What use did the medieval church make of the drama? (343)

What are the chief elements of a Gothic cathedral? (351)

What were the work and influence of Brunelleschi in architecture? (353-354)

In what ways did Michelangelo contribute to the Italian Renaissance? (360-362)

By what paintings is Raphael best known? (368)

What difficulties attended the carrying on of commerce in the early Middle Ages? (376-377).

Define the political and commercial influence of guilds. (380)

What part was played by the Third Estate in medieval life? (381-382)

What political and economic service was rendered Germany by the Hanseatic League? (384-387)

Point out four trade routes by which oriental commerce was carried on in medieval times? (387-388 and map)

To what important discoveries did the investigations of Prince Henry the Navigator lead? (391-393)

What was Columbus' chief incentive to make a voyage of discovery? (394) What were the commercial results of the discovery of oceanic routes? (401)

What social changes followed the establishment of commerce? (402-403)

How was the ancient doctrine of indulgences abused by Tetzel? (411-412)

Against what were Luther's ninety-five theses directed? (415-416)

What influence had Luther's work on the German language? (425)

How did the peace of Augsburg settle the religious question for Germany? (433-434)

What occasion led to England's adoption of the Reformation? (449-452)

What distinguished service did Ignatius Loyola render the religious world? (466-468)

Show how the crushing of feudalism is illustrated in the death of Charles the Bold. (483-484)

How was the character of Catherine de Medici shown in the massacre of St. Bartholomew? (502-503)

On what grounds may Henry IV of France be justly called the Great? (506-507)

Why did Richelieu, a Catholic cardinal and statesman, support the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War? (517)

What was the effect of the Wars of the Roses upon English royal power? (535)

Henry VII's foreign influence and diplomatic skill were shown by marriage alliances formed. Name them. (538-539)

On what basis did the Catholics claim the crown of England for Mary Queen of Scots? (562)

Describe the loss sustained by Catholicism in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. (568-573)

Show how the study of Shakespeare is necessary to an appreciation of the Elizabethan Age. (586-588)

Against what claim of Charles I was the Petition of Rights directed? (606-607)

Show how the Commonwealth in England was both a political and religious triumph. (629)

Why did the Florentine populace seek Savonarola as their leader? Why was he condemned? (660-663)

What were the final steps in the formation of modern Spain? (668-671)

How did the treaty of Westphalia affect Germany? The Holy Roman Empire? Sweden? Switzerland, Netherlands and Portugal? (721-722)

What was the Long Parliament? (613) The Rump Parliament? (628) The Barebones Parliament? (Vol. II, 59-61)

A Few of the Hundreds of Questions Answered in Volume II, Medieval and Modern History.

What facts justified the name "Golden Age" for the reign of Louis XIV? (11-12)

Why did the English Commonwealth fail? (71)

What caused the "Peaceful Revolution"? (108-112)

How did the bill of rights, signed by William III, affect the English constitution? (121-122)

What effect had the works of Voltaire, Rousseau and other writers of the time upon the stability of French society? (162-166)

Compare the English cabinet with that of the United States. (184-185) How did William Pitt illustrate the proverb, "Honesty is the best policy"? (191-193; 194-195)

For what purpose was the Stamp Act passed? On what ground was it resisted? Why was it repealed? (201-205)

Why is the battle of Saratoga considered the turning point of the American Revolution? (213-214)

What changes in religious and literary standards are exemplified in John Wesley and David Garrick, respectively? (220-222)

How did the duchy of Prussia become the Prussian kingdom? (235)

What policy of Peter the Great gave rise to the "Eastern Question"? (241-242)

What purpose led Peter the Great to form a coalition against Sweden? (244)

What was the effect upon Sweden and Russia of the war between Charles XII and Peter the Great? (247)

What did Frederick the Great have at stake in the Seven Years' War? The result? (252-253)

What excuse was offered for the first partition of Poland? Who profited by it? (255-256)

How many constitutions did France have within the period of the revolution? (278)

What was the significance of the fall of the Bastile? (281-282) What was the effect of the King's attempted flight upon the situation at Paris? (290-291)

Describe the methods of the Committee of Public Safety? (309-311)

By what step did Napoleon come to be ruler of France? (329-330)

Upon what principle did the Congress of Vienna base its work? (369-370)

How did the Napoleonic wars with England lead to the American war of 1812? (390)

Define the romanticism of Burns, Wadsworth and other writers of their time. (393-394)

How was Poland eliminated from the map of Europe? (397-399)

When and how was the Holy Roman Empire brought to an end? (422-423)

How were the "rotten boroughs" eliminated from representation in the English Parliament? (445-447)

What reform in the postal service was adopted in England in 1840? (457-458)

By what steps did Louis Napoleon become Napoleon III? (488-489)

What was the effect upon Germany and France, respectively, of the Franco-German war? (504)

How are the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the new German empire exercised? (528-532)

What is the relation of Hungary to the Austro-Hungarian empire? (549-550)

How did the Franco-German war aid in the unification of Italy? (568)

How are the legislative, executive and judicial powers exercised in united Italy? (568-570)

What status was given the "Eastern Question" by the Congress of Berlin? (582)

What change was made in South African affairs by the second Boer war? (614-615)

In what respects does the Victorian Age of literature differ from the Elizabethan? (I, 582-588; II, 617-621)

What was the argument in favor of Chamberlain's tariff policy and what was the ground of the opposition? (626-627)

What was the effect upon Japan and Russia, respectively, of the treaty of Portsmouth? (693-694)

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AUTHOR
Roach, Arno L.

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Graphic history.

DATE DUE	BORROWER'S NAME
JAN 22 [illegible]	Shirley Carie
JUN 27 1969	Elsy Livingston
JUN 27 1969	Wanda Harrington